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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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VERDICT IS IN

Coroner's Jury on the King Street Tragedy.

OFFICIAL CONCLUSIONS REACHED

How Alohikeys and Hannan Met
Death—Transformer Location.
One Man Dissents.

The coroner's inquest closed yester-
day in the case of the electrocuted
men, Thos. Hannan, a U. S. private,
and Alohikeys, a hickman. The fol-
lowing is the verdict rendered by the
jury:

"That they and each one of them
came to their death respectively on the
21st day of October, A. D. 1898, in Ho-
nolulu, Island of Oahu, by coming in
contact with a primary electric light
wire carrying 1,000 volts of electricity
at that place on King street in said
Honolulu, where their bodies were
found, which wire prior thereto, had
been severed or broken by coming in
contact with a neighboring wire thus
causing a 'short circuit,' whereby said
primary wire was severed and the two
severed ends thereof fell to the ground."

"We further find, in general, that
the electric light plant and system of
Honolulu is lacking in many essential
and important respects, thus render-
ing the same a menace to human life."

"We further find in particular that
there is no independent systematic in-
spection of said electric light plant
and system."
"Had the transformer been placed on
the opposite side of the corner of King
and Richard streets instead of where
it was, at the time of this occurrence,
two lives would have been saved as
the wire would then have only car-
ried about 55 volts of electricity and
rendered the same harmless; that the
placing of primary wires heavily
charged with electricity over public
thoroughfares and streets at a low
elevation is improper and dangerous
to life."

"The using of wooden insulator pins
in this climate where they are likely
to be weakened and destroyed by in-
sects, is also improper and dangerous."
"We further find from the evidence
adduced that the present Superintendent
has with the resources available
done all in his power to put the sys-
tem into a proper and safe condition."

"E. H. PARIS.
A. PEYSER.
T. V. KING.
J. KUAANA.
J. N. MAHUKA."

"I concur in the above findings and
verdict with the exception of that por-
tion thereof which says: 'We further
find from the evidence adduced that
the present Superintendent with re-
sources available done all in his power
to put the system into a proper and
safe condition.'"

"ALBERT TRASK."

Oregon and Iowa.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The battle-
ships Oregon and Iowa sailed today
with sealed orders from Washington.
There has been considerable specula-
tion as to the destination of the bat-
tleships. It was first stated that they
would proceed direct to Manila, but
subsequent reports threw some doubt
upon this, and Honolulu may be their
objective point, from where they may
proceed to Manila to strengthen Ad-
miral Dewey's position. Capt. A. S.
Barker is in command of the Oregon
and Capt. Silas Terry commands the
Iowa.

The United States colliers Scindia
and Celtic followed the battleships out
to sea.

Mr. Sewall, Sr.

Arthur Sewall has forwarded to the
Hawaiian Commission a petition signed
by a large number of ship-owners
of Bath and Boston, urging the appli-
cation of navigation laws of the United
States to Hawaii. The petition begs
that the carrying trade between ports
in the states and Hawaii be confined
exclusively to vessels flying the Amer-
ican flag.

Launch Broke Down.

The breaking down of the pump on
board the Arizona's steam launch
caused some tall swearing by officers
of that steamship who were anxious

to return to the troopship last night
and were awaiting the launch at the
boat landing. The launch was finally
tied up alongside Brewer's wharf
and a shore boat sent for the Ariz-
ona's gig, which came to the landing
and took the officers off in a proper
manner to the vessel.

To the Coast.

Marshal Brown sails for the Coast
on the Moana upon her return trip.
Mr. Brown's main purpose for taking
this trip is to make a thorough study
of the police departments on the Coast,
as it is found necessary since annexa-
tion to have the departments of the
Pacific Coast in closer relations with
the department here.

Mr. Brown will return next Decem-
ber. His wife accompanies him as far
as San Francisco.

In City Residence.

(Call, 16th.)
William G. Irwin, the banker, of Ho-
nolulu, has taken a lease of the Blair
residence on Van Ness avenue, corner
of Bush street, where his family will
spend the winter.

A COLUMBIA CASE

Testimony to Be Taken in Offices of Attorneys.

Claim of Harvey Johnston—"Bar"
Privileges—Lillookalani
Answers Suit.

The attorneys for the respective
parties in the case of Harvey Johnston
vs. S. S. City of Columbia have stipu-
lated that the testimony of Irving
Emory, Thomas Buckley, Harvey John-
ston, Charles Arrey, Ed. Clements,
Peter Jacobson and J. B. Jacobson be
taken in the office of Kinney & Ballou
on the 27th day of October, to be used
in the trial of said case after being
transcribed from stenographic notes
and without witnesses subscribing to
the same. Johnston sues on the ground
that he was deprived of steamer
"bar" privileges he had purchased.
Lillookalani by her attorneys Robert-
son & Wilder has filed a demurrer
to complaint of Wong Kwai in his ac-
tion against her for specific perform-
ance. The grounds for demurrer are:
1st, that plaintiff bill does not state
a sufficient cause of action to entitle
him to the relief prayed for. 2nd, that
it appears in and by said bill that
plaintiff has an adequate and complete
remedy at law.

Judge Perry yesterday ordered a
continuance for seven weeks in the
case of Victoria Ward vs. C. S. Desky
and E. Peck & Co.
Charles Creighton on behalf of J. S.
Ramos, gives notice of motion for or-
der of publication in the divorce case
of J. S. Ramos vs. Maria G. Ramos.
Judgment for \$33.60 has been enter-
ed for plaintiff in case of Kong Yong
vs. Yau Choy.

VALENCIA CHIEF.

Engineer Pierson Saw the Manila
Surrender.

"Dick" Pearson, chief engineer of
the Valencia, is again visiting old
friends in Honolulu. He was for a
long time, some years ago, in the em-
ploy of one of the Island steamship
companies.

Chief Pierson witnessed, from the
Valencia in Manila bay, the bombard-
ment and capture of the Spanish cap-
ital. The chief says it is unaccount-
able to him that everywhere it is re-
ported that the shore batteries were
not used against the ships of Dewey's
fleet. The fact is that the Callao was
hit nine times and many shells struck
near other ships in the action. The
Monterey was sent in close, but was
not hit. The Callao, Mr. Pierson says,
is only about the size of the J. A.
Cummins here and for armor had
oblongs over the sides. She carried a
battery of five small, rapid-fire guns
and used them with effect. Through-
out the engagement, Admiral Dewey
could be seen on the bridge of his flag-
ship.

It was the fortune of Chief Pierson
to get a close view of the naval hero
of the day. Admiral Dewey, says
Chief Pierson, is not a small man in
stature, by any means, being of good
height and of fine build. He has a
strong, pleasant face, but is much
grayer than his pictures would indi-
cate. The Admiral shows no signs of
what he has been through or of the
responsibilities that weigh upon him.

VISITED THE CHINESE EMPEROR

PEKING, Oct. 18.—The physician at-
tached to the French Legation here
visited the Emperor of China today for
the purpose of making a medical exami-
nation.

PLANT IS BOUGHT

Purchase of Material for Tele- phone Exchange.

TO BE MUCH IMPROVEMENT

Outfit for the Waikiki Branch Of-
fice—Supt. Cassidy's Trip.
Compressed Air.

John Cassidy, Superintendent of the
Mutual Telephone system, was one of
the passengers for Honolulu by the S.
S. China. Mr. Cassidy has been in the
States for two months on business for
the company with which he is con-
tracted. The purpose of his trip was to
examine telephone systems in the prin-
cipal cities of the United States where
there are also electric street railway
lines. There has been some trouble
with the service here on account of
electric wires and then it is anticipated
that the Rapid Transit Company soon
to operate here will have the trolley.
The most important thing that Mr.
Cassidy did during his absence was to
make the purchase of a keyboard, etc.
for the branch central office that is to
be established here at an early date.
This entire plan will be shipped from
San Francisco within a month. It will
be of the very best modern pattern. The
economy and utility of the Waikiki
branch will be in the saving of wire
and time in several ways. There will
be eight main or trunk lines from
town to the Waikiki section. These
will accommodate the business for
many years. It is believed that one
operator will be sufficient for the sta-
tion. The branch will greatly relieve
the switchboard and service pressure
at the main exchange.

Mr. Cassidy visited the telephonic
centers of the United States and met
the leading men in the service and
supply business. He learned much
about induction, gaining many facts
that will be of use in the maintenance
of the excellence of the service here.
Mr. Cassidy said last night that the
telephone here would be improved and
kept abreast of the times. He is more
than pleased with the results of his
trip.

In San Francisco, Mr. Cassidy met
C. G. Ballentyne, manager of the Ho-
nolulu Rapid Transit Company. Mr.
Ballentyne and W. R. Castle were look-
ing over the street railway systems of
the California city and were being well
received by the magnates of the cor-
porations and the skilled men of the
engineering and operating depart-
ments. While in New York Mr. Cas-
sidy had a look in to the matter of the
use of a compressed air for power. He
does not believe that it has been suffi-
ciently developed for application to
lines generally.

In a day or two Mr. Cassidy will
meet the directors of his company and
will make recommendations on the
purchase of telephones, etc. The su-
perintendent has enjoyed his trip and is
looking well.

WRIGHT-GANDALL.

Popular Young People Are United for Life.

There was a very large audience
present in St. Andrew's Cathedral last
evening to witness the marriage of
Wm. H. Wright, Registrar of Public
Accounts, to Miss Healtie K. Gan-
dall, a very estimable young lady from
the Island of Kauai. The ceremony
was performed by the Rev. Alex.
Mackintosh in an impressive manner.
As the bride party entered the Cath-
edral the hymn "How Welcome Was
the Call" was sung by the surpliced
choir of young Hawaiians under the
direction of Wray Taylor, who pre-
sided at the organ. Edmund Siles
was best man, and Miss Maude Auld,
bridesmaid. The ushers were Messrs.
G. S. Smithies, Lionel Hart, Carl Wile-
man and J. S. Low. The bride, who
looked very pretty in her bridal cos-
tume, was given away by her father.
The chancel of the Cathedral looked
handsome with the well planned de-
corations of palms, ferns, flowers, etc.
As the bride party left the church,
after signing the register, Mendels-
sohn's Wedding March was played on
the organ. A reception was held later
at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H.
C. Morton, where the happy couple re-
ceived the congratulations of many
friends. Mr. and Mrs. Wright will
spend their honeymoon at the Penin-
sula.

Rose of Hilo Leaves Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 11.—A large
crowd of citizens gathered at the sta-
tion here this afternoon to witness the

departure of Miss Anna Rose, queen of
the carnival here, for her home in Ha-
waii.

Miss Rose seemed considerably af-
fected by the demonstrations in her
honor. A procession of Kaniwa
Knights, headed by the band, escorted
her to the station. There she was
presented with a letter to the Hawai-
ian Islanders and the committee which
selected Miss Rose for the position of
Topeka's queen, which was signed by
Governor Leedy in behalf of the people
of the State and by Mayor Fallows of
this city.

Engagement "Declared Off."

(S. F. Examiner).
The engagement between Miss Helen
Wilder, daughter of the late S. G.
Wilder, the millionaire steamship own-
er of Honolulu, and Frank Unger, the
popular club man, has been broken off.
The announcement is made on the
authority of Mr. Unger.
Unusual interest was manifest in the
engagement when it was announced.
Miss Wilder is well known here, hav-
ing often visited friends in this city.

MONEY IN SACKS

How the Baltimore Boys Did Hong Kong.

First Shore Liberty Since Leaving
Honolulu—"Overtime" Men
in the Fleet.

J. J. Vanderveer, of the cruiser Bal-
timore, sends a rare Spanish coin en-
closed in a letter to his friend, C. S.
Crane, and says:

"I found it alongside the battery
which was mounted on Sangley Point,
Cavite. It was in all probability a
pocket piece of one of the gunners at
that battery, as I found a cap within
a foot of it. We have just returned
from a week's stay in Hongkong. Went
into drydock there and every man in
the ship was given forty-eight hours
liberty. Just imagine the time they
had. They had not been ashore since
leaving Honolulu, and they made
Hongkong howl, and yet there was no
trouble at all. The Olympic, Raleigh,
Boston and Concord had each spent a
few days there before us. The men
had money to burn. We have been
only drawing half pay since May, and
the result was that each man had a
snug little sum to spend, and spend it
they did. It took over \$25,000 dollars
Mexican money, to pay the crew off;
the paymaster couldn't do it in one
day, he had to take two. It was a
comical sight to see each man leave
the ship with a sack of money. We
are all paid in Mexican money, get-
ting two hundred and twenty for every
hundred gold. Of course there were a
few who got no further than the first
saloon, put their sack on the counter
and shouted, 'Give me all I can drink
in forty-eight hours. But they were a
few, indeed. Most of the boys went
to the banks and got Hongkong paper
money in exchange. The 'Rickschaw'
and 'Sedan chair' men had a picnic,
as none of the men would bother with
anything smaller than a Mexican."
"I made a handsome chart of the
battle and it is being lithographed.
When completed I will send you one."
"We have not discharged a man
since we came here and have sixty
men whose terms of enlistment have
expired. As a great many of them are
petty officers it will be a difficult mat-
ter to replace them. Not one wishes
to re-enlist, all wishing to go home.
The other ships are as bad and worse
off than we are, the Olympia having
200 men and the Boston 150, all doing
overtime. Our naval strength here
will have to be something more, and
it is rumored that one of the bat-
tleships, probably the Oregon, will come
here."

Admiral Miller.

Rear-Admiral Miller, on October 15th
in San Francisco Bay, lowered his flag
on the cruiser Philadelphia and Com-
modore Kautz hoisted his flag. As the
descending flag floated down to the
deck thirteen guns boomed out a salute
in honor of the rank of the retiring
officer and seven guns roared a wel-
come to the new Commodore's colors
as they were hoisted to their place of
honor. Thirteen more guns were fired
as Admiral Miller went over the side.

Camp McKinley Branch.

Col. Barber has selected a spot near
Kaula, around Diamond Head as a
Regimental health resort. E Company
has been established there as a post
and will remain indefinitely. Con-
valescents will be sent to this place
from time to time. E Company had
development more sickness than any
other element of the regiment. In a
very few days of the air of Waialae
the men have shown marked improve-
ment.

TIME LIKE LIVE WIRE

How Col. Barber Received Health Board President.

COL. CURSED AND THREATENED

Mr. W. O. Smith's Report—Warm
Interest Yesterday Morning.
Otis and McKinley.

A meeting of the Board of Health
was held yesterday afternoon which
was attended by President Smith, Drs.
Emerson, Wood and Day, and Messrs.
Geo. W. Smith, Theo. F. Lansing and
L. D. Kellipio.

President Smith stated that the
meeting had been called for the pur-
pose of receiving his report regarding
the sanitary condition of Camps Otis
and McKinley.

The attention of the Board was called
to an article appearing in the Hawaiian
Star of October 25, which purported
to be a report of the special meeting
of the Board held upon that date, by
Dr. Emerson. President Smith re-
quested the representative of the Ad-
vertiser to publish the fact that the
report was very incorrect and mis-
leading.

President Smith informed the Board
of the reception given him by Col.
Barber upon his visit to the Camps
and stated that all matters pertaining
to the subject would be made public.
Mr. Smith then submitted the follow-
ing report:

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 26, 1898.
At the adjournment of the special
meeting of the Board of Health yester-
day p. m., I proceeded with Brigade
Surgeon Morris to Camps Otis and Mc-
Kinley, on the way calling at the Mil-
itary Hospital at Little Britain.

At Camp Otis we found the condi-
tion of the several privy sinks or
vaults in the same condition as re-
ported by Doctors Day and Wood, namely,
in a very offensive and foul-smelling
condition, without proper disinfection
and surrounded by vast numbers of
flies. Lime solution had been used as
a disinfectant, but in limited quantity,
and also white sand had been thrown
in from time to time. The disinfection
was very incomplete and the place
in very offensive condition.

We called upon Maj. Paul, at Camp
Otis, and acquainted him with the pur-
pose of our visit, and then proceeded
to Camp McKinley, where we inspec-
ted the privy sinks at the Engineer's
Camp and in the Camp of the First
New York Regiment.

We found the sinks at the Engi-
neers' Camp to be in good condition,
ample and frequent supplies of dry
earth having been used. There was
but little offensive odor and the place
was in as good condition as could be
expected under the circumstances.

We did not visit all of the sinks at
Camp McKinley, but saw one of them
and made some general investigations.
This morning at half past eight
o'clock I met Brigade Surgeon Morris
at the office of Col. George Ruhlén.
Col. Ruhlén is the Quartermaster of
the United States military forces here.
I presented to him Gen. King's letter
of October 22nd, in which he stated
that "all the resources we have as to
ambulances, transportation and sup-
plies are at your service, and anything
more that is needed shall be purchased
on the spot."

Col. Ruhlén informed us that he did
not know whether there were suitable
carts at any of the camps for the pur-
pose of carting dry earth, which had
been recommended for use at the
privy sinks, and after consultation, he,
Surgeon Morris and I proceeded out
to the camps. We first called on Maj.
Paul at Camp Otis and stated to him
that it was recommended by the Board
of Health that pulverized, dry earth
be used in the privy sinks in place of
the sand which had been used, and
that as there was no suitable soil at
the places where the privy sinks were
located, it would be necessary to have
some carted in from the outside, and
asked if he had any carts suitable for
the purpose. He stated that the ve-
hicles or carts which he had were not
suitable, and moreover nearly all of
them were in use. Therefore, with
the approval of Col. Ruhlén, I ar-
ranged with Hustace & Co. to send out
two dump carts with two men each
and tools to cart in dry earth.

From Camp Otis, Col. Ruhlén, Dr.
Morris and I proceeded to the head-
quarters of Col. T. H. Barber, of the
First New York Regiment. After ex-
plaining the object of coming I pre-
sented the letter from Gen. King,
which Col. Barber read. He claimed
that all had been done which was
practicable in the way of disinfecting
the privy sinks and that nothing more

A NATIONAL BANK

Question of Establishment Here
Under Discussion.

HELD THAT IT CAN BE DONE

Anglo-California People in Enter-
prise—An Unofficial Opinion.
Native—Born Hawaiians.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The organization of the First National Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, of which the Anglo-California Bank of San Francisco is a large stockholder, have wired here to ascertain what further steps are necessary to perfect the organization of the bank. The inquiry is based on the supposition that the terms of the annexation of the Islands having to await the action of Congress the status of the Government in Hawaii may be in doubt. The question has been mooted not through any fear as to an ultimate favorable decision, but is rather prompted by natural precautions taken by men engaging in vast business enterprises. In the absence of Attorney General Briggs it will be impossible to secure a formal opinion until next week, when he will return to Washington. However, the Assistant Attorney General and the Solicitor for the Department of Justice have both passed informally upon the question of government now in force in Hawaii. It is held that territorial powers of the United States are now extended over the Islands, and that our Federal laws are in full force and effect. The Solicitor of the Department of Justice further holds that native-born Hawaiians can be directors in the newly organized bank.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—So far as the establishment of a national bank at this time in Hawaii is concerned, it is believed that the projectors will not insist upon immediate action, as there will be legislation at the hands of Congress specifically authorizing the issuance of a charter for a national bank by the time the bank could possibly be established and bank notes printed for circulation.

As Attorney General James E. Boyd, speaking today of the authority of the Comptroller of Currency to issue at this time a charter for a national bank in Hawaii, said:

"What I have to say on this subject is, under the circumstances, entirely unofficial and upon my personal responsibility."

"It may be that the Hawaiian Islands have local laws in regard to the establishment of banks and other local institutions; but this does not interfere with the right of the Government to authorize the organization of a national bank in this territory, because national banking laws are general and vest authority in the Comptroller of Currency to authorize the organization of national banks in any part of the territory of the United States. There is scarcely a State in the American Union that does not have some local legislation authorizing the establishment of local banks, or State institutions with banking powers; still this does not interfere with the general power of the Government to authorize the organization of national banks in such States. Such condition might exist in any Territory where there is a Territorial Legislature. The Legislature might authorize the establishment of local banks, and yet authority to organize national banks would still exist."

"After looking over this matter and considering it and the wording of the resolution, with the qualifications above indicated, I am of the opinion that the Comptroller of Currency is as much authorized to charter a national bank in the Territory of Hawaii as in that of Oklahoma or Alaska, which latter is undisputed."

THE MOHEGAN WRECK.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Atlantic Transport Company issued the following statement this evening regarding the fate of the passengers and crew of the steamer Mohegan, which was wrecked last Friday off the Lizard, between the Manacles and the lowlands:

"Of the passengers eleven have been saved, ten bodies have been recovered and thirty-three are missing."

"Of the crew and cattleman thirty-nine have been saved, fourteen bodies have been recovered and fifty-one are missing."

Since this statement was issued nine other bodies have been picked up, including two that have been identified as those of passengers.

The reports of the various correspondents differ widely as to the rescues, recoveries and losses, though none has been able to obtain the exact number of those saved or of the bodies recovered.

INDIAN TROUBLE ENDED.

WALKER (Minn.), Oct. 16.—The messengers from the hostile Pillagers returned to their camps today and held a short council with the rest of the band. They reported that in all probability all the hostiles for whom warrants are out, with the exception of one or two, will give themselves up, and those who do not want to go in will probably be forced to do so. Commissioner Jones and the hostiles will

hold a council on Bear Island tomorrow. It is the general opinion tonight that the trouble is nearing an end and that the troops will no longer be needed here.

REBELLIOUS FIGHTING.

MANILA, Oct. 14.—A rumor here says that Macabulos, chief of the five northern provinces of the Philippine Islands, has rebelled against Aguinaldo and that hard fighting has taken place between the opposing factions.

It is also reported here that General Rios, the Spanish commander at Iloilo, has sent emissaries from that place to undermine Aguinaldo's influence and to induce the natives to demand that Spain retain the Philippines.

BUYING BREWERIES.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—The prospects are that the big deal whereby an English syndicate is to acquire through purchase, possession of the Cincinnati breweries will be completed some time during the present week. All of the preliminaries have been arranged.

IS NOT SO BAD

Has Been Exaggeration
of Cuban Affairs.

American Officers Visit the Insur-
gent Camps—For Independ-
ence—Streets of Havana.

HAVANA (via Key West), Oct. 16.—That the condition of the Cubans is not so desperate or black as is painted, outside the fact that they are short of rations, is confirmed by Colonel Rowan and Lieutenant Parker, who, after crossing the island five times and visiting every insurgent camp on the island, report that the men in the camps are efficient, well disciplined and offered by men of a high order of intelligence and education. From these men, who have struggled and suffered for three long years for their ideal of freedom, resistance is to be feared to any solution of the problem not having for its basis independence.

Colonel Waring has found Havana dirtier than he anticipated. He says it will be necessary to tear open the streets and lay drainage pipes and sewers. He is satisfied with the excellence of Havana's water supply.

Industry and commerce continue at a standstill. The tobacco and sugar crops are unsworn, and the country dairy grows poorer.

Drs. Lane and O'Reilly have made a report to the Surgeon-General insisting on the immediate establishment of an American fever hospital here. The existing hospitals do not isolate yellow fever patients.

Colonel Clous has received a plan of every fortification on the island, each one signed personally by General Blanco. These plans had been requested by our commissioners ever since their arrival, but were not delivered until yesterday.

GAVE JEWELRY.

A Money-Raising Clergyman Excites
Rabid Frenzy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The congregation of the Gospel Tabernacle, Forty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, raised more than \$100,000 today for missionary work. The Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor of the church and president of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, surpassed all his previous efforts at money-raising, though he has the reputation of being the champion money-raising clergyman of the country.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance has been holding a convention in this city for the last few days. At the morning meeting \$97,000 was raised amid most extraordinary scenes of religious enthusiasm and fervor, and in the afternoon meeting this sum was swelled to \$112,000. An offering of \$20 by a washerwoman started the frenzy and soon the baskets passed around by the ushers were filled as fast as emptied. Then a \$10,000 offering excited the meeting to such a degree that jewelry was stripped from the persons of worshipers and freely given.

SULTAN WEAKENS.

CANEA (Island of Crete), Oct. 16.—Ismael Bey, the Turkish Military Governor, today informed the Admirals of the foreign warships that the Sultan had ordered the withdrawal of all the Turkish troops in Crete, in compliance with the joint note from Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France.

TO "REMAIN FOREVER."

BERLIN, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" from Peking, dated yesterday, says it is rumored that a plot has been formed for the massacre of Europeans.

The foreign troops are now likely to remain in Peking forever. Italian and Japanese troops are the latest arrivals.

Ten thousand demons gnawing away at one's vitals couldn't be much worse than the tortures of itching piles. Yet there is a cure. Doan's Ointment never fails.

REPORT BY KING

General's Version of the Martial
Law Affairs.

AN "UNFORTUNATE ASSERTION"

Wheelock "Lost His Head"—"Invol-
ved the Junior Aid-De-Camp."
"Town Marshal."

(Call, Oct. 19.)

Maj. Gen. Merriam has received the official report of Brig. Gen. King, commanding at Honolulu. It contains much interesting data concerning the health and discipline of the troops, and an account of the recent disturbance that occurred between the soldiers and citizens. The report completely exonerates Lieut. Merriam, son of Gen. Merriam, who was reported to have been under the influence of liquor and to have behaved in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The following is that portion of Gen. King's report relating to Lieut. Merriam:

As to discipline the depredations up the Manoa valley have ceased entirely. Only one unfortunate incident has occurred. On Monday evening last, the men having been paid during the day, I had instructed the provost marshal to be in town with a dozen mounted soldiers to arrest members of the command who might be creating disturbance.

The officer had been most efficient in suppressing lawlessness in the suburbs, but on this occasion he appears to have completely lost his head and also to have involved the junior aid-de-camp on my staff. The former had a fracas with a merchant sailor. The sympathies of the crowd were against the officers. There were jeers and threats, and it seems that Lieut. Wheelock ordered the streets cleared, rode off in pursuit of a gang of sailors who were cursing him and left an inexperienced second lieutenant to execute his orders. The Town Marshal (Brown), a man of marked fairness and intelligence, assures me that his informant told him that Lieut. Merriam was not drunk, but merely kept telling people to move on or off and unfortunately asserting that it was martial law.

I was awakened after midnight by Commander Tausig of the navy, with a hurried report that martial law was being enforced by Lieut. Merriam. I sent Capt. Saxton to the scene to stop the trouble, and, if necessary, place the officer under arrest. I was dressing as rapidly as I could when the captain returned, reporting everything quiet and bringing the officers with him.

After investigation the following day I held Lieut. Wheelock responsible, relieved him from duty as provost marshal and sent him to his regiment. The civil authorities announced their intention to take action, and I expected them to do so. They met two days later and decided not to act.

Gen. Merriam is also in receipt of a private communication from Gen. King in which he expresses his highest regard for Lieut. Merriam, who, he states, was not drunk and who is a model young officer.

YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Marine Hospital service tonight received the following report from the yellow fever district:

Ridgeland, Miss.—One new case.
Hattiesburg, Miss.—Four new cases.
Oxford, Miss.—Two new cases.
Natchez, Miss.—Three new cases.
Queen Hill, Miss.—One new case; one death.

Taylor, Miss.—One new case.
Jackson, Miss.—Yesterday there were seven new cases and eight today. There were no deaths, though some of the sick are seriously ill.

Yazoo City, Miss.—Six cases.
The State Board of Health reports three deaths and nineteen new cases at other points.

BETTING ON ROOSEVELT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Theodore Cox, a friend of Colonel Roosevelt, today offered to bet \$10,000 on Roosevelt at even money. This word reached the Democratic headquarters and a conclave of the Democratic and Tammany men who have money to bet was held at once. In less than fifteen minutes \$10,000 was ready and word was sent to Mr. Cox to come to the Hoffman House. It did not take long to settle the preliminaries.

At Morris Park yesterday some political betting was indulged in, the largest bona fide bet being \$10,000 to \$8,000, the smaller amount being put up by James Wakeley on Van Wyck and the larger by "Abe" Levy, a Chicago bookmaker.



Beware of "cheap" bathing powders. Alum makes good medicine but bad food. Ask your doctor.

DUE TO ARRIVE
Per Schooner ALOHA
ON CONSIGNMENT
12
STRONG
WELL BROKEN
MULES.

Orders for immediate delivery on arrival at

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND
HARNESS REPOSITORY.
ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

BUSY AS CAN BE

With new blood, new stock, new men, new life and all that goes to make a shoe store HUM.

Why should not THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. do now, as it has done in the past, nearly all the business.

Courteous, kind and square treatment included in all business matters.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.
FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE Ltd
IMPORTERS
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Agents for following

BICYCLES:
THE WELL KNOWN ELDREDGE

THE UNEXCELLED VICTOR

THE UP TO DATE CRAWFORD

THE JUVENILE ELFINE

Also BICYCLE SUNDRIES such as

Tires, Rims, Spokes, Lamps, etc

If you don't know what you want, our bicycle man, R. C. Geer, will help you out.

CASTLE & COOKE Ltd
IMPORTERS
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G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial
Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Scrofula, Cures Scurvy, Cures Eczema, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the blood from all impure matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family
Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

IS FOR REFORM

Empress of China Inaugurates Some Changes.

BOARDS OF TRADE ORGANIZED

Ruler's Policy—The Emperor to Be Put Aside—Successor—Plan That Failed.

PEKING, Oct. 16.—The reactionary policy of the Dowager Empress seems likely to return to moderation. An edict just issued promises to attend to the welfare of the people and to do the best to secure prosperity. The edict provides for the appointment of two boards of trade, one at Shanghai and one at Hankow, having jurisdiction of the Yangtze valley, including Shanghai.

Although separate, the two boards are enjoined to work in harmony. Shang Chi Lung, Viceroy of Hankow, is responsible for the reform which, though of doubtful utility, is important as showing that the Dowager Empress has embarked upon a policy having tendencies towards reform.

Prince Ching, President of the Tsung-li-Yamen, declares that the Empress Dowager is not opposed to genuine reform, but only to such violent and impracticable reforms as were hastily decreed. Her Majesty will proceed on lines more adapted to Chinese conditions.

Prince Ching, on behalf of the Tsung-li-Yamen, has given Sir Claude McDonald, the British Minister, satisfactory assurances as to the health of the Emperor.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Peking correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says: It is said in the highest circles that the Emperor will be formally deposed on November 23d, the birthday of the Empress Dowager, and that Prince Jun, a boy of thirteen, will be nominated as his successor.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" says: The Emperor of China was to have taken refuge at the British Embassy in Peking, whence he would have issued a proclamation, declaring the acts of the Dowager Empress void, but the plan was discovered and frustrated.

MCINTYRE PROSTRATED.

DENVER, Oct. 13.—Rev. Joseph P. McIntyre, chaplain of the battle-ship Oregon, who has been sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed from the service, is suffering from nervous prostration and confined to bed. His physician will allow no one to see him.

HEALTH AND HARD MUSCLES.

If John Smith were not a blacksmith we might not have occasion to allude to him at the very outset of this writing. But he is a blacksmith and will thus serve an important purpose; that, too, without having to put on his leather apron to do it.

And he will do it by standing in front of his forge for five minutes while we all take a look at him. He is a strong and robust man, as Mr. Dickens' Joe Gargery was—as all blacksmiths ought to be. Ought to be, I say. But are they?—as a matter of fact? No, they are not—not by many a length of nail rod.

Now it is somewhat a common notion that all men who work hard, especially amid rough surroundings and in the fresh air, are apt to be vigorous, healthy fellows; they are supposed to joke at doctors, to have no use for apothecaries, and even to regard undertakers as the necessity of a distant future. Is this view a true view? Are health and hard muscles always found together? Take your time to think. Meanwhile we will hear what Mr. Simpson himself says:

"Up to the spring of 1885," he writes in a letter dated May 5th, 1893, "I was strong as most men—perhaps stronger than most. Then I began to suffer from illness. My vitals and I had a falling out. After every meal I had great pain and fullness of the chest. Then I got into such a condition that I had these feelings nearly all the while. I tried to avoid them by eating nothing but light food, but the result was just the same. I think a morsel of bread would have hurt me almost as much as a round of beef. Then I began to lose weight, and had all I could do to keep up with my work. The doctor gave me medicine, but I got no help from it.

"I was wondering how this would end when I heard of Mother Selgel's Curative Syrup and bought a bottle of it from Mr. James Crossley, the grocer at Mile Walk. The effect was speedy. It appeared to go straight to the right spot, and it wasn't long before I was able to eat without any pain to follow. Then my strength and flesh gradually came back, and ever since I have done my work as easily as I did before the disease, whatever it was, overtook me. (Signed) John Simpson, Cliviger, near Burnley."

Now, about that health and hard muscle question that I put to the reader; what's the answer? Why, of course, the answer is what any intelligent man would make who thinks with his eyes open. No; health and hard muscles are not always found together. But let us look sharp and commit no errors. The facts run this way: While a man cannot grow strong without a certain degree of health, it is also true that a notable amount of muscular power is consistent with both organic and functional trouble of the stomach, liver, kidneys, or heart. A man may be able to lift 500 pounds, and drop dead within a minute after he does it. Sailors, farmers, miners, drivers of trams, busses, etc., outdoor laborers

of different sorts, especially after reaching this life, bear all full time to rheumatism, nervous debility, or dyspepsia. Yes, and do hard work for years just the same.

I said "dyspepsia" leave on the "be" and say dyspepsia only—and you have struck bottom. This produces all the other maladies; they are merely results and symptoms of it. There's no keeping clear of it by running off to sea, working on a farm, or diving down into a mine. No matter where you go or what you do, indoors or out, clinging in the Bank of England, or driving the locomotive of the Scotch Express—dyspepsia will get hold of you if you give it a chance. And most men do that as if they were as eager to be ill as they are to be rich. Which reminds me to tell you in a subsequent article how to avoid dyspepsia. For this time I can only speak of how to cure it. Imitate John Simpson's example. Do what he did. And remember that stalwart men (all unconscious) often stand nearer a bed of pain, nearer death than do the feeble women whom they pity.

LAFAYETTE DAY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Today was celebrated as Lafayette Day in Chicago. The 250 public schools of the city all held special exercises in commemoration of the Revolutionary hero, in compliance with the suggestion of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, and each school contributed handsomely to the fund for the monument which is to be erected in Paris to the great patriot's memory. The total amount contributed will approximate \$10,000.

A CRITICAL TIME.

DURING THE BATTLE OF SANTIAGO.

Sick or Well, a Rush Night and Day.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes. There Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago, De Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the direct saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I.

TRANSPORT HERE.

Senator From San Francisco With Troops.

The U. S. T. S. Senator tied up at Brewer's wharf yesterday at noon, eight days and nine hours from San Francisco. The Senator is on her way to Manila, with 789 officers and men on board. Captain Patterson has charge of the transport Senator while Major Goodale has the troops in charge.

The troops constitute the 3d battalion of 23d U. S. Infantry in charge of Lieut. Aloe; Battery D, 1st California heavy artillery volunteers; Detachment from the 2nd Oregon Volunteer and a hospital corps consisting of Drs. Foulks, Bartlett and Ladd and seven assistants.

The Senator expects to leave Friday or Saturday, in fact as soon as she can load her coal.

Major Goodale immediately upon his arrival made his report to Gen. King, who met the transport in the stream.

The Valencia is expected today, to leave in company with the Senator.

SPAIN WILL APPEAL.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—A politician of ministerial rank said today:

"At the council of Ministers yesterday it was decided to send definite instructions to Montero Rios as regards the debated question of the Cuban debt. If the American commissioners do not pay attention to the justice of our cause, and if they compel us to accept payment by the Spanish Treasury of the Cuban debt, Spain will protest to all the nations of the world against the way in which the Americans are using their strength and the manner in which they comply with the laws of honor."

"But," was asked, "will not Spain ultimately give way?"

"Without a squadron and without resources, how are we to continue the fight? What are we to do?" he answered.

BIG ARMY PLOT

Military Coup Against France Thwarted.

Orleanists at Bottom of Intrigue. An English Duke—Very Unlucky Feeling Prevails.

PARIS, October 14.—It is announced here that a military plot against the Government has been discovered.

It appears from the accounts published that the plot was discovered by a general holding an important position. The plotters were to have taken action during the absence of the Minister of War, Gen. Chanoiné. It further appears that when the Government was warned of the plot, the Ministers were not surprised, having already obtained information regarding the conspiracy.

It is impossible to pick out the truth from the mass of rumors current regarding the alleged military plot. The general idea is that it was intended by a pretended revolutionist demonstration over the whole south empire and then designed to assault and provoke the army into some act which might have led to the arrest and incarceration of a Dreyfusite and proclamation of a military government. Apparently the Orleanists were at the bottom of the movement, and an English Duke is mentioned. There is little doubt that the plot has been frustrated, but a very uneasy feeling prevails.

A long and vague semi-official statement appeared this evening suggesting various possible motives. The absence of any straightforward denial tends to encourage the belief that there must be some ground for the rumors.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 14, (midnight).—The Duke of Orleans, accompanied by Comte Sabran Pontevès, has arrived here to watch events.

The papers here believe the reports of a coup. The "Etoile Belge" regards it as "the last desperate effort of the French staff to save itself from downfall."

AFTER THE WAR LORD.

There Were Anarchist Plots Against William.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 14.—The Alexandria police have arrested nine Italian anarchists since last night and have thereby frustrated a plot against Emperor William, now on his way to the Holy Land, to be present at the consecration of the Church of the Savior at Jerusalem.

The first to be arrested is a café-keeper, a well known anarchist, in whose house the police discovered two wire-wound bombs of great strength, full of bullets. This arrest was made in consequence of the notification from the Italian Consul General at Cairo that two anarchists had left for Port Said. The police investigation showed that the arrested café-keeper had bribed the steward of a steamer sailing today from Alexandria to Port Said and Syria to take on board a box of bombs. Apparently the anarchists originally intended to use the bombs at the Palais Abdin, at Cairo, while Emperor William and the Khedive were there.

When the Kaiser decided not to visit Egypt the anarchists changed their plans and decided to attack him in Palestine.

The liveliest satisfaction is felt over the smart capture, and the German Consulate has expressed its warmest thanks. The two Cairo anarchists who left for Port Said have not yet been arrested.

AT THE PEACE JUBILEE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The National Peace Jubilee of Chicago was tonight inaugurated with a thanksgiving service at the Auditorium. President McKinley attended and listened to addresses by a Jewish rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, a Presbyterian clergyman and a noted colored orator. The applause for the President was tremendous, and at one time he was compelled to arise in his box and respond to the frantic cheering of the audience. The services were, however, of a religious character and at times the solemn silence of the vast assemblage was much more eloquent than could have been the wildest applause.

TEXAS TO COME.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The list of the long-term men for the battle-ship Texas was completed today. The battle-ship will leave Tompkinsville Saturday and proceed to Philadelphia. She will, it is announced later go to Manila and will be used as the flagship for Admiral Dewey, the Olympia being sent to Hongkong for repairs.

MAJ.-GEN. GREENE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Major-General Francis V. Greene has been ordered to report to General Fitzhugh Lee, Seventh Army Corps, and will command a division of the army of occupation. General Greene took part in the battle of Manila.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 16.—The city is already overcrowded with visitors, chiefly Germans, awaiting the arrival of Emperor William.

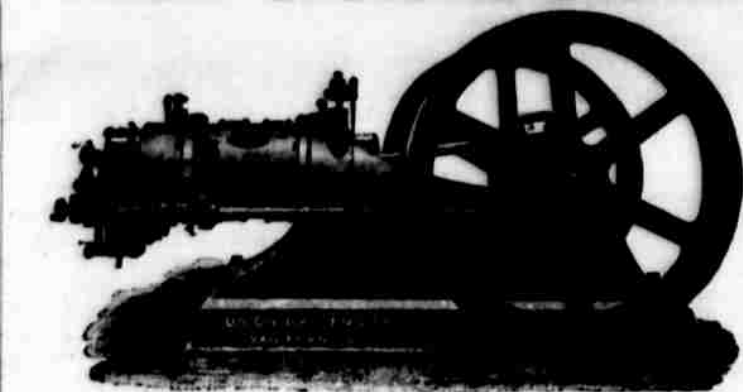
CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—A great fleet of ships will meet Emperor William in the sea of Marmora. The German colony will go on a large steamer.



EMPEROR FRANZ JOSEF OF AUSTRIA.

Emperor Franz Josef has reigned fifty years. A jubilee celebration was to occur in December. It has been a sad reign, culminating in the assassination of Empress Elizabeth. She was the fifth of the emperor's family to meet a violent death. His only son, Rudolf, was found dead January 30, 1889, under suspicious circumstances.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



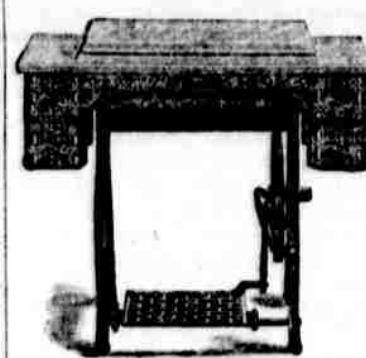
THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power.

Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

OFFICE: 311 Howard Street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan. We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

Honolulu.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

The "Iolani" and the "Australia" have brought to the Pacific Hardware Co.,

large lines of seasonable goods. A few

Hygienic Refrigerators

(each compartment removable for cleaning), for those who want the best.

Philadelphia Lawn Mowers

(High and low wheel.)

Mechanics Tools, Agricultural Implements, Shelf Hardware and many articles you have been looking for.

Pacific Hardware Co., LIMITED.

Fort Street.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the dark room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. H. Agents.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

Your opportunity to make your home cheerful, homelike and snug is before you now. Our warehouses are crowded with the prettiest designs and daintiest, yet strongest made, Furniture, and newest patterns in Rugs for the season. Our Parlor and Bed Room Suites are particularly attractive. Exquisite designs—rich upholstery and superior workmanship—make our Parlor and Bed Room Suites an exhibit of beauty. As you understand, our superb showing of Fine Furniture is but in its "swaddling clothes"—but a few days old—direct from the hands of its makers. Also we would say that our Furniture is not "skin deep" beauty, but is solid, serviceable, staunch and reliable.

Our special this week is
SMYRNA AND WILTON RUGS
—AND—
CHIFFONNIERS.

Might as well have YOUR home as nicely furnished as your neighbor—even if you have but ONE ROOM. We'll cheerfully help you out upon the most liberal terms, and at lowest living profits.

AN OLD PARLOR SUITE
Can be given new life under our hands. Let us reupholster any furniture of yours that needs it.

J. HOPP & CO.
Leading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W
GET IT AT
WATERHOUSE'S.

A Chat
About Our Plans.

We have delayed making answer to the volley of interested inquiries that have been made on all sides since the announcement that we had leased larger quarters in the Waverley Block—that we would not carry dry goods in the future—not that we didn't want to take the public into our confidence, but that when we did speak it might be from well-developed plans. The framework of the great business we hope to build here is constructed at last.

The success you've given us in our past business assures us our methods are approved. We are glad. We've tried hard to give you the best possible service—and we start into the broader field with great achievements behind us—and high aims and ambitions before us. You'll feel at home in the "Greater Store" because it'll have the familiar ways. As purveyors to the public in all that is best, reasonable in price—quality considered—in

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.

We shall occupy our accustomed place—in the lead. We shall be there by virtue of our deserts. Those lines are to have more room than they've ever had.

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY
at prices that will not affect the pocket of the most economical—as long as they want good goods—will be the slogan of the future, with us.

COMPLETE IN ITS THREE LINES.
COMPLETE IN EACH LINE.

Our island customers may always depend upon us to send them the best that money will buy. When in town make our store your headquarters.

We are to be congratulated upon our great acquisition—and you upon the great advantages the greater store will afford. May we prosper jointly.

J. T. WATERHOUSE,
Waverley Block,
Bethel Street.
Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1900

THE BISHOP'S RAID.

Bishop Willis has declared his intention to revoke the license to preach which he granted to the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh. The reason alleged is that Mr. Mackintosh has violated a rule of the church—a rule that has been with the Bishop's consent, a dead letter for many years—that the Bishop shall have one week's notice of an intention to perform the marriage service.

There have been recently some symptoms of the Bishop's purpose to enter on the warpath. As an ecclesiastical savage, his instincts for committing "outrages" have been in fervent activity. For some days considerable quantities of red ochre, and other lurid paints, used in the orthodox decoration of the stalwart warrior have been transported in numerous grocery wagons to the residence of this spiritual ree man, with the significant address on each parcel, "For the Holy-man-who-throws-grass," as he is known in the tribe. The small boys of the school, at his command prepared an arsenal of weapons composed of pellets of grass, in lieu of the tomahawk; Capt. Berger corrected the score of the latest thing out in the way of a death song especially adapted to the voice of this ferocious warrior; the Bishop museum loaned for the ominous snake dance, one of the snakes preserved in a bottle of alcohol for the instruction of youth; the Bishop practiced in the upper regions of Nuuanu valley the most authentic war whoop, repeated out of a gramophone. And then, following faithfully the rules of the Indian's rubric, the Bishop touched his nose with Peacock blue, his brow with saffron yellow, his cheeks with Spanish red, mounted in his hair such variegated feathers as could be gathered in the back yard of a Chinese restaurant, armed himself with the deadly bundles of grass, frantically danced the snake dance, disturbed the still air of the lower valley with his war whoop, and raided Rev. Mr. Mackintosh with intent to butcher his reputation.

He has made his raid, and the pellets of grass are knee deep around the person of his victim, and one bears his cry of defiance, "Behold the vengeance of the Holy-man-who-throws-grass!"

We assume that the charges made by the Bishop against the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh are chiefly made in order to get rid of him. The reasons given seem to be too frivolous to be seriously considered. They have the flavor of the wolf's charge against the lamb for disturbing the stream.

The charges made are of the kind that the Bishop would naturally develop out of the capacious resources of his innumerable malignity.

It is useless to discuss them here. It is like "fighting a stink with a rifle."

When it comes to the serious business of revoking Mr. Mackintosh's license to preach, we hope that Mr. Mackintosh will promptly ask a court of equity to interfere, and put its powerful, searching hands around the Bishop's throat.

Since the act of annexation, the Anglican Church probably comes under the system of American jurisprudence. Under this system, churches, denominations, corporations, religious and secular, come within the supervision and control of the far reaching powers of this court. Time and again, the courts of equity in the States have reversed the action of the officers and trustees of religious bodies, because their action was not just. The court breaks through rules and conditions and strikes, with the power of the State behind it, at inequity. It permits no man, however high in office he may be, to injure another, under any form or pretense whatsoever unless there is express law for so doing.

Therefore we hope that Mr. Mackintosh will not fail to test his rights in the matter.

As for the Bishop, he will always be comforted with the fact that he has behind him that moral tower of strength, the Independent.

THE LOUISIANA VIEW.

The men concerned in the sugar interests of Louisiana are anxiously waiting for the action of the Government regarding the political situation of Cuba and the Philippines. About two-fifths of the people are interested in the industry, and if it meets with reverses, there will be widespread suffering. The view taken by the Louisiana planters regarding Hawaii is set forth in the following words:

"As for annexation, the Hawaiian situation will be in nowise different from what it was before, as the reciprocity treaty admitted Hawaiian sugar free. The area adapted to sugar growing in the islands is small, the labor

question is a difficult one there, and the distance to Hawaii from the rest of the population of the United States prevents it from being a formidable competitor in the sugar market. The sugar industry of Hawaii has depended on contract labor—Chinese and Japanese. The extension of American laws to the islands and the enforcement of the contract labor laws there will prevent the importation of coolies, will prevent the cheap labor which has enabled the Hawaiian farmers to produce sugar so cheaply and will raise labor to the American standard and the American price—a rise which will put the islands on an equality with Louisiana, while the latter is much nearer the consumers of sugar.

These words contain notice to our own planters that the Louisiana men, who are now members of the Republican party, will closely watch the movement of the planters here, so far as they attempt to import labor. We are forewarned.

But the Louisiana men take another and novel view of the matter. It is expressed in these words:

"They see in the continuance of the present war taxes and the permanent adoption of the English system of revenue by stamps, the greatest element of danger. If these taxes are maintained as a permanency, when the country returns to its normal condition there will be more than enough revenue for its support, and they fear that it may then surrender the sugar duty, as McKinley surrendered it in the Tariff bill, because there is enough revenue without it. The tugboat of the Louisiana sugar planter is not expansion, but the war taxes and the possibility of their permanent adoption, bringing with it a reopening of the old tariff agitation, which they supposed was permanently closed."

No doubt the practice of "expansion" will soon raise some perplexing questions regarding the imposition of duties.

If the sugar beet industry was well established, and profitable, it would decide, through the farmer's vote, against any encouragement of the sugar industries of the tropical lands. But that interest, owing to its experimental condition, is not as yet a powerful factor in politics.

The policy of expansion may prove in time, quite injurious to our own interests as well as to that of the sugar beet people.

At the same time, our planters have the start in the most economical production of sugar, so far as brain work is concerned.

As to the black cloud of the labor supply, now rising in the sky, it looks as if they will allow it to burst before they make any preparations for shelter.

FULL INFORMATION.

Members and organizations of the community are being deluged with requests from abroad for information—requests from all kinds of people about all manner of subjects, relating to Hawaii.

These requests have become so numerous that the time necessary to answer them by letter far exceeds that at the disposal of the average citizen, and the expense of letter postage mounts up rapidly.

There is no printed matter available to meet the varied questions asked, at any price, and that which partially meets the necessity, is high priced.

In response to the demand for cheap and full information to be sent abroad, the Advertiser will issue on Saturday (tomorrow), a sixteen page illustrated paper, four pages of which will be devoted exclusively to information which, it is believed, will answer almost, if not every question that is asked in the numerous letters of inquiry, and to special advertisements which supply information of the character desired.

All that citizens will require in the future of reply to questions asked will be to keep a supply of this Saturday Advertiser on hand, and mail a copy to the inquirer without exertion except the writing of the address, while the information conveyed will be far fuller than could possibly be contained in a private letter.

The advance demand for copies already received assures an edition of 5,000. Anyone wishing extra copies should send in the order immediately, so that provision may be made therefor.

This issue of the Advertiser will be the largest, newsiest and most complete paper ever published in Hawaii, and will be the best possible available medium through which to disseminate abroad full, accurate and complete knowledge of conditions in Hawaii.

Maj. Z. K. Pangborn, who was orator of the day at a Fourth of July celebration here a few years ago, has been nominated for Congress in the Seventh District of New Jersey. Maj. Pangborn was a school teacher in his young days and one of his pupils was George Dewey, now the famous admiral. This particular student started a revolt in the school and was promptly and effectively thrashed. The two men have been great friends for many years.

The large number of secret society men in the troops stationed here and en route to Manila invariably receive cordial treatment at the hands of local fraternal orders and on every occasion have shown appreciation of attention.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The vanity of human predictions about the course of events is well illustrated in the present bitter discussion among the members of the Established Church of England.

The great body of Dissenters in England—those who refuse communion in the Church of England—but who, under the law are compelled to pay taxes that support that church, have earnestly looked forward to its disestablishment by law, and the end of a State religion. The causes that should operate to secure that end, have been discussed with great ability, for many years, and those who desired it have held the belief that the English people would secure it, whenever they saw that a State Church was not necessary or politic.

But it seems probable that this end, the final disestablishment, will come through the dissensions and antagonisms within the church itself.

While the members of the church have been divided into the high Church or Ritualistic party, and the low church party that refuses to tolerate any ritual that tends towards Romanism, the division has not provoked general and active hostilities, and both parties have remained on speaking terms.

Their differences, however, have now increased, and war has been declared. The Ritualistic party has gone over, in its ceremonial, and in the adoption by many churches of the Confessional, to a close similarity to the Roman Church. The number of the Ritualists has greatly increased. The aristocracy, the upper classes, while indifferent in the matter of doctrine, are strongly attracted by the pomp and show of the elaborate ceremonial. The multitude who worship the upper class people, are equally fond of the pomp and circumstances of a daily religious pageant. Wealth and leisure encourage this tendency towards Romanistic practices.

On the other hand, the low churchmen make a very strong body, and have taken alarm at what they believe is the final absorption of the Established Church, by the Roman Church. They prefer to see the church disestablished rather than remain members of it, while it becomes Romanised. They have before them the experience of the American people who have completely separated Church and State, with the best results. Even the knowledge of this experience in America, would not, for many years to come, change the current of British thought, controlled as it is by long habit and usage, if the fear of the carrying of the church over to Romanism had not aroused them to the coming danger. But the great middle class in England is thoroughly Protestant, and will not tolerate any serious departure from the ancient forms.

The recent angry debate in Parliament, shows that the contest has begun, and may last for many years. The low churchmen, in trying to save themselves, by disestablishment, will have the sympathy and assistance of the Dissenting parties, who are compelled to pay for that which they do not want.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE ARMY.

The relations of the army in occupation here, with our Board of Health, is an excellent illustration of the imperfect way that public business is usually executed everywhere. It is not exceptional here. There is no occasion, at present, to criticize either the army or the Board. They are now, we believe working in harmony.

We have a remarkably efficient Board of Health, and we are proud of it, because it has acted in emergencies, with intelligent energy.

Our Board, like all other Boards of Health has supreme control in health matters. The army here, as elsewhere, must obey its orders, unless martial law exists. Boards of Health are responsible for the general sanitary conditions of a place, and even the military authorities cannot put the health of the people in jeopardy. The civil law is the law of the land.

When the troops landed here in July last, the care of their health rested primarily with the medical staff. Theoretically, the staff possess the knowledge of the best methods of preserving the health of the men, and have the means at their command.

When the troops went into camps, in a strange land, wise forethought would have brought the medical staff into close co-operation with the Board of Health, in a common cause, that is, the preservation of the health of soldier and civilian alike.

As a matter of fact they stood apart for nearly four months. The Board of Health was reluctant to interfere with the work and methods of the military authorities. Such interference is usually resented and it was feared in this case that it would be reported to the Mainland as an "unwarranted presumption." Nor did the special agent of the Washington Government recognize the obligation of any duty on his part in the premises. The Board itself did not seem to be aware of its own large powers.

On the other hand, the Medical staff

and the commandant felt that they were abundantly able to take care of the health of the forces, without asking for assistance. They would not naturally seek aid excepting in event of an emergency.

There occurred, however, in the beginning a "little misunderstanding," of rather trivial kind between the Board and the staff which prevented a cordial co-operation. The cause of it need not be discussed. In the meantime, and for some weeks the germs of the typhoid fever were breeding in one of the camps.

Finally the Board and the army have come together, after several dirges have been played over the bodies of the victims of typhoid fever.

We purposely avoid discussing the merits of the case at present, because there is now harmonious action. It is presented only to show how in an important matter, there was no "wisdom of the hour." And the "wisdom of the hour" was not in operation three months ago, for the same reason that it is seldom put in operation at the right moment, in affairs generally—it was not put in operation by the Congress of the United States many years ago, when the experienced soldiers told Congress in vain that there should be an efficient military establishment organized to meet any emergency.

In the largest and more just sense the existence of disease here among the troops is due to the persistent exigence of Congress, and the people who elect Congressmen.

PRESIDENT'S GREAT SPEECH.

President McKinley's speech on October 19th at the Peace Jubilee banquet in Chicago, may take rank with the immortal speech of President Lincoln at Gettysburg.

It is the speech of a man, burdened with vast responsibilities, without any unholy ambition, and with the wisest and profoundest understanding that he is not the leader of the people, but their agent and friend. He speaks as Lincoln spoke, "with his finger on the pulse of the people," because he realizes that the President is only one of them, and must inevitably follow their sentiments and opinions. He tells the people that war has put upon them grave responsibilities. He shows none of the jingo feeling; that these grave responsibilities are about the same as those which attend the conducting of a chicken ranch. He declares that there is no occasion for "boasting or vain glorification." He sees that the nation has come to the parting of the ways, and as it moves off on the great wilderness of expansion, it must meet the perils and surprises of the unknown.

Regarding the war, his expressions do not indicate his views in detail, as it would be inexpedient to do so, while the Peace Commissioners are in consultation. But he again repeats the opinion upon which he advocated war with Spain. He says:

"We are bound in conscience to keep and perform the covenants which the war has sacredly sealed with mankind. Accepting war for humanity's sake, we must accept all obligations which the war in duty and honor imposes upon us."

These are solemn and earnest words. Standing, as Captain of the Ship of State, he guides it with his eye fixed and "lidless," upon the Pole star of a War for Humanity, and though the ringing thunder bolts of his warships stir up measureless exaltations, and the crew, wild with victory, shout to him, standing on the bridge, to alter his course, he calmly points to the Pole star, and earnestly warns the people that

"The splendid victories we have achieved would be our eternal shame and not our everlasting glory if they led to the weakening of our original lofty purpose or to the desertion of the immortal principles upon which the National Government was founded."

He is conscious that some of the crew of the great Ship, intoxicated with the "swipes" of yellow journalism, are calling for the squaring of the yards, and the running into unknown seas, under the free wind of expansion.

He repudiates what he calls, "the statesmanship which will command the applause of the hour." He believes "territorial expansion is not alone and always necessary to national advancement," but he firmly believes that "we cannot escape the obligations of victory." "The results of the war could not be foreseen. Some of its consequences may not be to our liking," he says, and above all he exhorts the nation to act from a high sense of duty.

This language from the lips of the Chief Executive of a victorious nation, has no parallel in history. Congress may not accord with the President, the people may move on different lines, but for himself, made by the Constitution an adviser of the people, though not their leader, he has assumed to tell all nations, that the policy of the United States will be, if he can shape it, not that of the "man behind the guns," but of wisdom, truth and righteousness.

GENERAL KING'S REPORT.

The report made to General Merriam by General King on the disorderly conduct of two military officers on Fort street, is published in the San Francisco Call, and if correctly printed, it puts the matter in a new phase to us.

Now we are quite well aware of the fact that this little community no longer constitutes, as it did, several months ago, one of the nations of the earth, and so far as the people are concerned, is rated as a mere village, like many thousands of other American villages. And we know too, that the voice of a little village is generally drowned amidst the roaring voices of the great communities, in any appeals for justice and right in Washington. Nevertheless we cannot refrain from placing on record, even for historical purposes, if for nothing else, a brief review of the incident referred to in General King's report.

In the first place, the police authorities who desired to deal with the disorderly officers, as they had ample power to do, were informed by General King that he would do all that was necessary to be done in the premises. On this statement, these officers were not arrested and charged in the Police Court.

The Advertiser, on the carefully prepared statements of cool headed witnesses, believed that these officers were guilty of conduct disorderly, and under the circumstances grossly so, and, voicing the sentiment of the people, asked that they be tried and punished.

Judge Wilcox assuming without proof before him, that General King did not intend to punish these officers, so declared from the bench. The Advertiser expressed the decided opinion, that a judge, while on the bench had no right to express an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the military commandant in neglecting to do his duty, because it was substantially charging him with an offense on the evidence of rumors only, and especially without giving him the opportunity to be heard.

It now appears from the report of General King to his superior officer, which we assume is correct, that in his opinion, Lieutenant Wheelock was guilty of disorderly conduct, and had been remanded to his regiment, but that Lieutenant Merriam was not drunk, and only unfortunately asserted that martial law had been declared. An educated officer who declared, under the circumstances, that martial law had been declared was, so far as men may fairly judge, either drunk or insane.

A judge on the bench is under solemn obligation to keep his mind clear and impartial, just as every man insists that the minds of the jurymen, before whom his case is to be tried, shall be clear and impartial, and an expression of opinion, in advance by either judge or jury, becomes a disqualification to act in a case about which expression has been made.

But the press, speaking for the citizen has a larger liberty, within certain limitations, in commenting on events and conduct.

Relying upon what we believe to be accurate and impartial evidence of the conduct of Lieutenant Merriam, at the time referred to, we feel that the report exonerating him is a "white-wash."

We understand that the police authorities did not prosecute this officer, because they accepted General King's statement as to his own honest purpose to prosecute the offenders. It seems, therefore, that the police authorities have been misled. It is presumed that General King did his duty in the matter. What we term a "white-wash," is, in his opinion, a judicial declaration by the military commandant that this officer has committed no offense. Because we cannot agree with this opinion, it is senseless, and undignified to quarrel with the author of the opinion, and charge him with improper motives. Nothing is gained by extravagant talk.

Now the real charge against Lieutenant Merriam is that, while wearing the uniform of an army officer, he was guilty of disorderly conduct, and, by the force and effect of his uniform, and his declaration of martial law, prevented the native police from doing their duty. It goes without saying that this is a serious offense against not only military discipline but against the civil laws of the land.

As the commandant virtually vindicates the officer, the civil authorities should now proceed against him. The statute of limitations has not run out against the offense, if any has been committed. Even a nominal fine would in some measure, vindicate the law.

The San Francisco Examiner affects to be shocked because a candidate for Mayor held a conference with some of the "push" in a saloon at 2 o'clock in the morning. If the view of the municipal campaign there that can be had from here is half true, the event cited should occasion no surprise at all.

If the Filipinos have been fooling with Uncle George Dewey, they, too, will possess a submarine navy, following the fashion of the mother country.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The Britishers are on the Nile to stay.

There are times when the volatility and expansion of controversy requires no immediate comment.

Some punishment has been put, on young Mr. Merriam already by the publication of his portrait in the San Francisco Examiner.

The local Y. M. C. A. does the customary thing in throwing open wide its doors to American soldiers in transit to Manila.

Conciliation is making good progress when the health men of Hawaii and the U. S. Army meet to plan a co-operative scheme of defense against camp diseases.

There arises a wall from Manila because Col. Smith, commanding the First California, was not starred in the list of promotions that has been announced at Washington.

There is scant mention of the Dreyfus case in the dispatches. The rehearing is coming. Motion for the same is now pending. It will be a big day in Paris when the Captain returns.

The special "Inquiry Edition" that this paper will present on Saturday morning will be a complete answer to any information-seeking letter that has been received here within the past six months.

President McKinley's Chicago speech is worthy the attention of every thoughtful citizen of every country. His sentences are the solid, careful utterances of a worthy leader of a great nation.

Emperor William abroad is certainly a not discreditable representative of a strong country. In his tour so far in the direction of the Holy Land he has let it be known that a Monarch is making a trip.

It is believed that the Empress of China can take unto herself the distinction of being the first woman to organize a board of trade. She declares such institutions will be beneficial to the whole country.

Dreyfus is almost forgotten in the turmoil in France. The chief effort now is to save the Government. The spectacle must be an interesting one for the American and Spanish peace commissioners now holding sessions in Paris.

Cotton is now so cheap that it will not pay the planters of the Southern States to have it picked. The crop is now maturing and many of the owners have sent word to their creditors that there would accrue still more debt by harvesting.

There is no reason why Progress Hall should not be crowded for a concert to be given on November 8. The entertainment will be for the benefit of the Free Kindergarten Association. Every person in town is a friend of this institution.

As the local sanitary authorities and the military medical staff are men of sense and judgment it is not likely that they can be influenced by misrepresentation of their work and relations. But the crooked reports are annoying and harmful.

Manager John Cassidy of the Mutual Company, was considered an Al telephone man when he left for the States. During his trip to the Mainland he has gained some knowledge that will early be applied for the benefit of this wire-talking community.

There does not appear to have been any particular issue in the strike of 40,000 workmen at Paris. They became weary of the watching of 80,000 troops and returned to their labors. This was simply another unaccountable "incident" of life in the most interesting capital of the world.

In the field of quick book production, "With Kitchener to Khartoum," by G. W. Stevens, will hold the lead. It is out already in England. Mr. Stevens, who was a correspondent at the front, wired from Cairo a number of the chapters of the book. As a descriptive work it will find few peers.

It appears that the telegram saying that Miss Berry, of Kentucky, had in her possession a royal Hawaiian standard, was a false note. The royal standards are all accounted for and it is given out officially that even if Miss Berry had one there would be no row about it.

MISS BERRY'S FLAG.

Said to Be Request for a Return to Hawaii.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A Louisville (Ky.) special to the Herald says: Ex-Queen Liliuokalani has made a demand upon Miss Anna Berry, daughter of Congressman Albert S. Berry, of Newport, for the return of the royal Hawaiian flag which formerly waved over her palace in Honolulu. The flag, with other property, was seized by the Provisional Government. When the party of Congressmen went to Hawaii before annexation Mr. Berry, who was a member, took his daughter with him. President Dole met the vivacious lady and presented to her the flag. The flag is sixteen feet wide by thirty-five feet long, and has eight stripes of alternate red, white and blue. In the center of the flag is the coat of arms of the now deposed royal family of Hawaii. The flag was made by Mrs. Maria Kalia, who presented it to ex-Queen Liliuokalani. Her name is written in ink on the upper stripes of the flag. Miss Berry says she will not part with the flag, despite all of the ex-Queen's demands for it.

TIME LIKE LIVE WIRE

(Continued from Page 1.)

was necessary. We, however, proceeded to inspect the place. The first privy sink that we visited was one which it was stated was used only at night, while it was not in as bad condition as the sinks at Camp Otis, was not in very good condition, the reason being that the material used for filling in the sink was the coarse, lumpy clay and stone which had been thrown out in digging the sink. This material was composed largely of hard lumps, varying in size, and formed partly of clay and decomposed stone, lime or sand-stone.

I stated that the fine surface soil to be had in abundance all about the place was much to be preferred to this lumpy, hard material, and urged that the frequent application of the loose, dry earth was probably better than any other material which was available.

Passing on from this night sink, we went on to a place near the location of the sinks at the Engineers' camp, where a number of new sinks had just been dug in the form of narrow, deep trenches, for the use of the men of the First New York Regiment, as all, or nearly all, of the old sinks had been filled up with earth and were not open for inspection. In this row of new trenches the first two excavations, which were made in good soil, and the material thrown out on their banks consisted of dark loam. The other new sinks, of which there were quite a number along in a row, were dug in soil very similar to that in which the night sink had been excavated, and the material thrown out on the bank was of the same lumpy material.

As we approached these new sinks Dr. Morris and I were a little in advance, and Col. Barber, with Col. Rubin and another officer, followed a short distance behind us. As we came to the sink pits I stopped and as Col. Barber came up, pointed out the quality of the soil which had been thrown out from the first two excavations and contrasted it with the others, which were so lumpy and hard, and said:

"There, that soil is the kind I mean, that is different from what has been used at the night sink." Thereupon, and without further comment, Col. Barber, in a violent manner, said to me: "I will not allow you, Mr. Smith, to come to this camp to treat me like a God damn fool," and continued with some other violent remarks. I was at a loss to know what he meant or how I had occasioned him offense, and attempted to say so, I explained that I had not intended to cause offense, that I did not understand him. He then went on to say that he knew the difference between soil and that other lumpy material, and it didn't require me to teach him that. I said, "Colonel, I have not intended to cause you offense, I was simply explaining the difference between the two kinds of soil of which I had been speaking." He interrupted and said that they had been using that dark soil all the time. I said, "Why, Colonel, the night sink which we just examined certainly had that hard, lumpy material thrown in it and not the dark soil." He thereupon continued to talk in a violent, abusive and profane manner, and would accept no explanation. I then said: "Colonel, I supposed that I was addressing a gentleman." Whereupon he made a sudden advance towards me as if to strike me and said: "God damn you, if we were not in the camp I would knock you down." About this time Dr. Morris stepped up and remonstrated with Col. Barber and said, "Don't strike him, Colonel, don't you know he has got a broken arm?" I then said to Col. Barber, "your attack upon me is entirely unjustifiable. I have not intended to insult you or cause you any offense. If I have insulted you in any way I am sincerely sorry for it, for I have had no such intention." After that I went on with Dr. Morris and continued the examination, finding the privy sinks in the Engineers' camp in good condition.

I will add that the work of applying dry earth at Camp Otis has been begun, two carts having taken in four loads each this afternoon, and will continue until an official supply is provided for all of the sinks at Camp Otis.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President Board of Health.

The report was unanimously accepted and it was very noticeable that each one present felt keenly the manner in which their president and representative had been treated. President Smith said that the present conditions of the camps is due to inexcusable, criminal negligence, and that an official communication should be sent to Col. Barber, notifying him that the sanitary conditions must be improved or the camps will be condemned. After much discussion Dr. Day offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, a copy of which was sent to Col. Barber by a police officer:

Whereas, in the opinion of the Board of Health, based on the report of Brigade Surgeon Morris and investigations made, typhoid fever is epidemic in Camps Otis and McKinley and they are therefore infected localities

Therefore, he it resolved, that the commanding officer of the above camps be notified to forthwith destroy and remove all sources of filth and cause of sickness in said camps.

And, be it further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the commanding officer of Camps Otis and McKinley as an official notification from the Board of Health.

communication which he had received from C. B. Reynolds, relative to his visit to Col. Barber. The following is a copy:

Honolulu, October 26, 1898.
Hon. W. O. Smith, President of the Board of Health, Honolulu.
Dear Sir:—After making instructions from the Board, Dr. Monacrat and myself made a visit to Camp McKinley for the purpose of reporting upon the sanitary condition of the camp, more especially regarding the means of getting rid of the excrements of the camp.

The Board had been previously requested by Maj. Morris, surgeon-in-chief, to lend its assistance in the disposal of the same and arrangements had been made with Mr. Frank Cooke to receive and dispose of the same.

A message was sent in by one of the officers to Col. Barber on the subject. Col. Barber sent out word that he had no information at all to give. We afterwards saw Col. Barber and he stated that he did not want the civil authorities to investigate or interfere in any way with the military camp, as he was Commander-in-Chief out there and able to attend to all that.

Yours respectfully,
(Sgd.) C. B. REYNOLDS,
Executive Officer Board of Health.

President Smith then read a copy of a letter which he had sent to Col. Barber on October 20, in which he explains the purpose of Mr. Reynolds in visiting the camps. The letter is as follows:

Office of the Board of Health,
Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 20, 1898.
Col. T. H. Barber, First New York Volunteer Regiment, U. S. A., Camp McKinley, Honolulu.

Sir:—In view of the report made to me, as president of the Board of Health, by Mr. C. B. Reynolds, executive officer of the Board of Health, in regard to his visit this morning to Camp McKinley, I deem it due to the Board of Health to make the following statement:

Shortly after the camp was established the Board was requested by an officer from the camp to assist in the matter of the removal of the garbage and refuse accumulating there. Acting upon this request the Board directed one of its agents to proceed to the camp and render all the assistance that he could. The agent of the Board reported later that he had assisted in making arrangements for the removal of the refuse. Later during the month of September, Surgeon Morris, U. S. A., came to a meeting of the Board, and, upon being introduced by Dr. F. R. Day, one of the members of the Board, asked if assistance could be rendered in regard to the removal of matter from the privy vaults. The Board signified its desire to assist in any way that it reasonably could and directed the executive officer, Mr. C. B. Reynolds, and another of its agents, Dr. W. T. Monacrat, to go to the camp and render such assistance as was in their power. These officers reported later that they had been to the camp and advised in the matter and had been instrumental in making arrangements with one of the fertilizer companies here, to take all the material which should be delivered to it from the camp.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday it was reported that complaints had been made by residents of the offensive condition of the places used as privies at the camp, and the Board directed Mr. C. B. Reynolds, its executive officer, to again proceed to the camp and ascertain the facts and see if any further assistance could be rendered.

Mr. Reynolds has reported today that on visiting the camp this morning he was informed by yourself that you did not wish the civil authorities to investigate or interfere in any way with the military camp; that you were the Commander-in-Chief out there and able to attend to the matter yourself. The object of sending Mr. Reynolds to the camp was not to interfere with your authority in any manner, but only to assist if possible, in the matter. The Board is well aware of the difficulty of disposing of offensive matter which collects in a camp where a large number of men are congregated and of the menace to health where there is no proper sewerage or drainage.

The action of the Board on these several occasions has not been intended to be offensive or in the nature of unnecessary interference; on the contrary, the purpose has been solely to render assistance.

I have the honor to be, Respectfully yours,

(Sgd.) WILLIAM O. SMITH,
President of the Board of Health.

Col. Barber's reply to Mr. Smith's letter was as follows:

Headquarters Camp McKinley,
Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 21, 1898.

Mr. William O. Smith, President of Board of Health, Honolulu, H. I.
Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 20th inst. I was not aware of the conference of a representative of the military authorities with the Board of Health. The message that was brought to me as to the object of the presence of representatives of the Board of Health in camp was unintentionally misrepresented. The unpleasant situation was the result of a misunderstanding.

Respectfully,
(Sgd.) T. H. BARBER,
Col. First Infy., N. Y. V., Commanding Post.

After reading Col. Barber's reply Mr. Smith next read a letter which Gen. King had addressed to the Board. Gen. King's letter was as follows:

Headquarters District of Hawaii,
Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 23, 1898.
The Honorable The Board of Health of Honolulu.

Gentlemen:—The emergency at Camps Otis and McKinley gives me deep concern and I am profoundly grateful for your offer of assistance. In every possible way I desire to co-operate with you and I beg leave to suggest

that the Chief Medical Officer of the District, Brigade Surgeon Morris, is ready to communicate with you at any moment. He and not the surgeon in charge of the Hospital, is the officer charged with the general direction of all such matters and he understands the situation and he will kindly confer with him.

Let me add that all the resources we have as to ambulances, transportation and supplies are at your service and anything more that is needed shall be purchased on the spot.

Very respectfully,
(Sgd.) CHARLES KING,
Brigadier General U. S. V. Commanding Post.

The sentiment seemed to prevail among the members of the Board that the time had arrived when it became necessary to take such official action as would tend to improve the sanitary conditions at the Camps and prevent the further spread of the dreaded typhoid fever. While they as a Board or as individuals, did not wish to antagonize the military authorities, unless conditions at the Camps were improved immediately radical action would necessarily have to be resorted to by the local Board of Health.

Just before the meeting was called to order, Major Morris came in and notified Mr. Smith that an official order from Washington had been received at noon which abolished the District of Hawaii, and in consequence of such action neither General King nor himself had anything further to do with military affairs here.

NEW PRIESTS.

Party of Young Men for Work in Islands.

Father Limburg, the provincial of the Marist community on these islands returned to Honolulu on the China yesterday from a visit to France. With him were five young clerics from the Marist Theological Seminary at Paris, Fathers Ulrich, Theophile and Aloys and Brother Victor. Fathers Ulrich, Theophile and Aloys are deacons and Brother Victor is a lay brother who will take orders.

For the present, these young men will make their home at the Catholic Mission. Bishop Gohban has not appointed them to any fields of labor as yet and it will certainly be some time before they will go to the settlement and they may not go there at all, notwithstanding some sensational stories to that effect in the San Francisco dailies. Father Limburg has his station already assigned but no disposition will be made of the new arrivals for some time.

Their ordination will take place when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years and until that time they will teach among the natives.

One of the young men of the five who left Paris with Father Limburg, went to the Marquesas Islands having changed his plans in San Francisco just before the China sailed.

REBELS AND MANILA.

MANILA, Oct. 19.—Aguinaldo has compelled the evacuation of Paco and thus shown good faith, with the Americans. Rumors, however, are flying quick and fast that the insurgent General has promised his soldiers, who are growing tired of delay and inaction, that an attack will be made on Manila before the 1st of November. Of the island of Luzon, only Cavite and Manila are held by the Americans, all the rest being in the hands of the Filipino rebels.

Aguinaldo refuses to grant passes to visit the interior on the ground that the northern provinces are held by General Makabulos, who is in revolt against the Malolos government.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—Emperor William today furnished the staid Turks with one of the most interesting occasions in the annals of their capital—in his time. The city was crowded with sightseers and the ceremonial would have exhausted a less enterprising potentate. Wherever he went he was greeted by cheering throngs.

Early this morning the Kaiser proceeded to Eyout, in the State of Calque, propelled by fourteen black oarsmen. He made a theatrical progress around the old walls, his suit accompanying.

PILLAGERS GIVE UP.

WALKER, Minn., Oct. 19.—Seven of the Pillager Indians wanted by the United States Marshal appeared at the agency this afternoon and surrendered. It is thought that others will be captured without any further trouble.

DREYFUS CASE.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—It is believed that the Court of Cassation will take up the Dreyfus case next week, and the general impression is that the decision will be in favor of revision. It will demand all the documents bearing on the case and call witnesses, including Lieutenant-Colonel Picquart.

ANOTHER ANNEXATION.

SAN JUAN (Porto Rico), Oct. 18.—Secretary of War, Washington: Flags have been raised on public buildings and forts in this city and saluted with national salutes. The occupation of the island is now complete.

BROOKE.

A Great Sufferer from General

Debility and Weakness Says

**DR. AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA**
SAVED HER LIFE.

She gave below a testimonial from Mrs. M. F. Smith, of Hilo, Hawaii, who writes to her physician.



"Some two years ago I was suffering from general debility, weakness, etc., and was so ill that I thought I never would be well again. I had the advice of two medical men and took much medicine, but I derived no good whatever. My husband was telling a friend how very ill I was and this friend told him to get for me

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

He did so and I took three bottles. I felt a great deal better. I continued taking it and in all I took eight bottles and was able to resume my household duties as well as I ever was. I feel sure that Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the means of saving my life. I strongly recommend it to anyone who is suffering as I did and if they will only persevere in its use I feel positive it will cure them."

For constipation take Dr. Ayer's Pills. They promptly relieve and surely cure. Take them with Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla; one aids the other.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Hana Plantation, \$16.25 bid. \$16.50 asked.
Hutchinson Plantation, \$62 bid. \$62.25 asked.

Sugar, 4 1/2; firm; tending upward on increased demand.

Col. G. W. Macfarlane returned from San Francisco yesterday.

In the coal mine strike fighting in Illinois fourteen men have been killed.

Geo. P. Castle was a passenger on the steamer China from the coast yesterday.

Several hundred soldiers viewed the city from Punchbowl's town side rim yesterday.

Dr. E. J. Goodhue, of Maui, returned from a visit to the States by the China yesterday.

Miss Juliette Smith, of Kauai, was a passenger on the China from San Francisco yesterday.

President Dole returns today from Hawaii, after an absence of seventeen days from the capital.

H. Overend, well known as a plantation bookkeeper, has become one of the Oahu tax office force.

In a San Francisco paper of the 17th it is said that Miss Helen Wilder will soon return to the Islands.

Maj. Parry, U. S. A. paymaster, may have an office in the bungalow, at the Executive building grounds.

There are seventy patients in the Queen's Hospital. Steward Eckhardt says this is about an average number.

Gardner K. Wilder and Col. G. F. Little are said to be the leading candidates for the post of Circuit Judge of Hawaii.

Dr. Walter Maxwell of the Experimental Station, returned yesterday from the China from a visit to the States and Europe.

Consul General Haywood left on the Aorangi yesterday afternoon for the coast on a vacation. Mr. Haywood will visit Washington.

One of the Parker boys, of this place, is playing at San Francisco on the Olympic Club's foot ball team this season against the colleges.

Deputy Attorney General Dole says the Kohala people are altogether hospitable to a degree that makes a visit to their district a decided pleasure.

Some Japanese have started "honey farms" near Diamond Head and report

that they will have big success because the bees work all the year round.

Hawaiian Commercial, \$42.75 bid. \$43 asked. On one day seventy-five shares sold at \$44.25.

Washington volunteers marched and drilled through town yesterday afternoon for the sake of recreation.

Gen. Miller, who commands the present Manila expedition, will be here aboard the Newport, the ship which carried Gen. Merritt to the Philippines.

Minister Damon has tendered to the U. S. A. paymaster here the use of some vault room in the Hawaiian treasury and the same has been accepted.

At 12 noon yesterday, the military district of Hawaii ceased to exist. Gen. King is practically "in transit" and the senior officer is Col. Barber, in charge of Camp McKinley.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, who were married at Hilo the other evening, left on their honeymoon trip to British Columbia by the Aorangi last evening.

The James Campbells returned on the China yesterday after a three months' trip through the northern coast States, from Victoria to San Francisco.

The Advertiser of Saturday morning next will be the paper to send away in lieu of attempting to answer a question letter. It will contain all current information on the Islands.

Edgar Cayless, the attorney who has been in the City of Columbia cases, has favored a Seattle paper with his impressions of "Honolulu Conspiracies" and Hawaiian courts.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Love Moller Nielsen to Tanila Lucy Hayselden, the event to take place November 7th, at the Holy Innocents church, Lahaina, Maui.

After much urging from singers and church officers and congregation, Professor J. W. Yarnley has returned to his position of choirmaster of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral.

Harry S. Howland, second lieutenant in the Twenty-third Infantry, U. S. A., and aboard the transport Senator, was until appointment to the army, on the Washington staff of the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Parker, who represents the Minneapolis Times here, says the Columbia will be given an overhauling on her return to Seattle and will return here early in December with a big party of excursionists.

A valuable house lot on Queen street, near Punchbowl, is offered for sale by J. A. Magoon and R. D. Sullivan. Further particulars can be had upon inquiry at their office, Merchant street.

Mr. James Hyde Pratt recently delivered a lecture on the Hawaiian Islands in the First Presbyterian church at Albany, N. Y. Mr. Pratt is well acquainted with the Islands, especially with Honolulu.

A. K. Evans, of the Liverpool branch house of T. H. Davies & Co., who has been visiting here some six months on business connected with the firm left on the Aorangi for England yesterday.

At the Masonic Veterans' convention held in San Francisco not long ago, Col. William F. Allen, of this city, was elected right venerable grand vice president for the Hawaiian Islands for the current year.

Rev. W. B. Oleson, formerly principal of the Kamehameha Schools, was installed after a very satisfactory examination by the council at Warren, Mass., on October 4, pastor of the Congregational church of that city.

"Tommy" Evans, sometime office-holder under the monarchy and lately an agent for a local hui to contract for Chinese laborers has turned up in Manila, where he is fast accumulating a fortune in the liquor business. Seventy-five cents a pint for beer is the price over his bar.

Among the passengers on the Irmgard, was a kamaaina, Mrs. A. B. Southwick, who comes from Los Angeles, for a few months rest and change.

Mrs. Southwick, for some time past, has been the state Evangelist of the California W. C. T. U. She brings with her (Mrs.) Dr. L. J. Kellogg Lane, a well known W. C. T. U. worker from Santa Barbara.

A gentleman here from Washington says he heard the Comptroller of the Treasury recently assure Perry S. Heath that his (Mr. Heath's) application for a charter for the First National Bank of Hawaii held priority.

Mr. Heath has had his petition in ever since February, 1892, and has renewed it each year.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CHINA	OCT. 27	BELOIC	NOV. 1
DORIC	NOV. 5	COPTIC	NOV. 15
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO	NOV. 17	CITY OF PEKING	NOV. 29
BELGIC	NOV. 26	GAELIC	DEC. 9
COPTIC	DEC. 6	CHINA	DEC. 20
CITY OF PEKING	DEC. 22	DORIC	DEC. 30
GAELIC	DEC. 31		
CHINA	JAN. 14	NIPPON MARU	JAN. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:		ROUND TRIP.	
SINGLE TRIP.			
For San Francisco—Cabin	\$ 75	For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 mo's.	\$125
European Steerage	25	For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 mo's.	225
For Yokohama—Cabin	\$150	Cabin, 12 mo's.	262.50
European Steerage	85	For Hongkong—Cabin, 4 mo's.	262.50
For Hongkong—Cabin	\$175	Cabin, 12 mo's.	316.25
European Steerage	100		

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H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS—

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread, but we wish to impress the few who may not get in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

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Carson Paper, Typewriter Paper and Ribbons.

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Call or write for Catalogues.

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Your Money Savers.

TIME TABLE Wilder's Steamship Company —1898—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.
Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, and Kure, the following day, arriving at Honolulu Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.	
Tuesday.....Sept. 13	Tuesday.....Nov. 6
Tuesday.....Sept. 20	Tuesday.....Nov. 13
Tuesday.....Sept. 27	Tuesday.....Nov. 20
Tuesday.....Oct. 4	Tuesday.....Nov. 27
Tuesday.....Oct. 11	Tuesday.....Dec. 4
Tuesday.....Oct. 18	Tuesday.....Dec. 11
Tuesday.....Oct. 25	Tuesday.....Dec. 18
Tuesday.....Nov. 1	Tuesday.....Dec. 25

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kure, and Kure, the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.	
Sunday.....Sept. 18	Sunday.....Nov. 12
Sunday.....Sept. 25	Sunday.....Nov. 19
Sunday.....Oct. 2	Sunday.....Nov. 26
Sunday.....Oct. 9	Sunday.....Dec. 3
Sunday.....Oct. 16	Sunday.....Dec. 10
Sunday.....Oct. 23	Sunday.....Dec. 17
Sunday.....Oct. 30	Sunday.....Dec. 24
Sunday.....Nov. 6	

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.
Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Honoa and Kihaku, Maui, the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignments must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

WORK OF NATION

Policy of United States is Clearly
Outlined.

A SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT

Talks at Peace Jubilee Banquet.
Serious Events of Past Five
Months—Duty and Destiny.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—President McKinley and other distinguished citizens of the Nation were guests of honor at the peace jubilee banquet tonight. The President responded to the toast "Our Country," as follows:

It affords me gratification to meet the people of the City of Chicago and to participate with them in this patriotic celebration. Upon the suspension of hostilities of a foreign war, the first in our history for over half a century, we have met in a spirit of peace, profoundly grateful for the glorious advancement already made and earnestly wishing in the final termination to realize an equally glorious fulfillment.

With no feeling of exultation, but with profound thankfulness, we contemplate the events of the past five months. They have been too serious to admit of boasting or vainglorification. They have been so full of responsibilities, immediate and prospective, as to admonish the soberest judgment and counsel the most conservative action. This is not the time to fire the imagination, but rather to discover in calm the way to truth and justice, and when discovered to follow it with fidelity and courage, without fear, hesitation or weakness.

The war has put upon the nation grave responsibilities. Their extent was not anticipated and could not have been foreseen. We cannot escape the obligations of victory. We cannot avoid the serious questions which have been brought home to us by the achievements of our arms on land and sea. We are bound in conscience to keep and perform the covenants which the war has sacredly sealed with mankind. Accepting war for humanity's sake, we must accept all obligations which the war in duty and honor imposed on us. The splendid victories we have achieved would be our eternal shame and not our everlasting glory if they led to the weakening of our original lofty purpose or to the desertion of the immortal principles on which the National Government was founded, and in accordance with whose ennobling spirit it has ever since been faithfully administered.

The war with Spain was undertaken not that the United States should increase its territory, but that oppression at our very doors should be stopped. This noble sentiment must continue to animate us, and we must give to the world the full demonstration of the sincerity of our purpose.

Duty determines destiny. Destiny which results from duty performed may bring anxiety and peril, but never failure and dishonor. Pursuing duty may not always lead by smooth paths. Another course may look easier and more attractive, but pursuing duty for duty's sake is always sure and safe and honorable.

It is not within the power of man to foretell the future and to solve unerringly its mighty problems. Almighty God has his plans and methods for human progress and not infrequently they are shrouded for the time being in impenetrable mystery. Looking backward we can see how the hand of destiny builded for us and assigned us tasks whose full meaning was not apprehended even by the wisest statesmen of their times. Our colonial ancestors did not enter upon their war originally for independence. Abraham Lincoln did not start out to free the slaves, but to save the Union. The war with Spain was not of our seeking, and some of its consequences may not be to our liking. Our vision is often defective. Short-sightedness is a common malady, but the closer we get to things or they get to us the clearer our view and the less obscure our duty. Patriotism must be faithful as well as fervent; statesmanship must be wise as well as fearless—not the statesmanship which will command the applause of the hour, but the judgment of posterity.

The progress of a nation can alone prevent degeneration. There must be new life and purpose or there will be weakness and decay. There must be broadening of thought as well as broadening of trade. Territorial expansion is not alone and always necessary to national advancement. There must be a constant movement toward a higher and nobler civilization, a civilization that shall make its conquests without resort to war and achieve its greatest victories pursuing the arts of peace. In our present situation, duty and duty alone should prescribe the boundary of our responsibilities and the scope of our undertakings.

The final determination of our purpose awaits the action of the eminent men who are charged by the Executive with the making of the treaty of peace and that of the Senate of the United States, which, by our Constitution, must ratify and confirm it. We all hope and pray that the confirmation of peace will be just and as humane as the conduct and consummation of the

war. When the work of the treaty-makers is done, the work of the lawmakers will begin. The one will settle the extent of our responsibilities; the other must provide the legislation to meet them. The Army and Navy have nobly and heroically performed their part. May God give the Executive and Congress wisdom to perform theirs.

Mrs. Farrington's Mother.
KATA CHIEF, Oct. 17.—Mrs. Susan Crane, who was lost on the steamer El Estero, was a Santa Cruz woman. She had a beautiful home in the mountains near Skyland, and left it a few months ago for a European tour. She leaves three children—Frank Crane, a promising young actor connected with the New Orleans Stock Company; Leonard Crane, at present in New York city, and a daughter, who is the wife of W. R. Farrington, a prominent Honolulu newspaper man. Mrs. Crane was a relative of Dr. McGrew of Honolulu.

MAKING OF MILLS

Closing Up Tasks of Season at the Iron Works.

Shipping Plant to Lahaina—Some Metal From Krupp—Has Been a Run on Rollers.

There is unusual activity in the repair departments at the Honolulu Iron Works just now, on account of the approach of the cane grinding season. A number of mill jobs are on the stocks that require attention day and night. These are all time limit undertakings and the plant managers sleep well while the iron works superintendent walks the floor.

New work for the season is now being gotten out of the way at the Iron Works. The contracts for 1898 are practically completed. In a few weeks there will be some room about the establishment. Space there is right now a premium article.

Lahaina's new nine-roller mill is being shipped. It was set up more than a fortnight ago. Some of the parts have gone and the remainder will be ready for the steamer by the end of the week. The rollers weigh ten and a half tons each.

Very soon now the Works people will be setting up the new Oahu mill, the largest yet made here. There will be nine rollers, weighing about twelve tons each.

A six-roller mill is being shipped to Hahala.

One eight-ton vacuum pan, special work, is ready for Honolulu.

Three cells for Honolulu and one for Oahu have been completed.

During the busy season, the Iron Works have turned out twelve large boilers and have four more in the shop.

Much is being done at the Iron Works in the way of making pipe for irrigating plants. Mr. Kennedy is buying material on the coast at the present time.

Some metal from the famous Krupp foundry and gun-making plant can now be seen at the Honolulu Iron Works. This material is for Oahu plantation mill.

A HEAVY DEAL
IS MADE IN H. C.

Large Block of Stock Changes Hands in Honolulu.

A stock deal that set the street, in a downright flutter, was consummated yesterday morning. A security that is essentially Hawaiian, but that is not listed and that was not supposed to be on the local market, changed hands.

There were sold, through Broker Harry Armitage, vice president of the Exchange, 530 shares of the stock of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company (Spreckelsville). This is the stock about which there has been so much conjecture here lately, and which has been dealt in so heavily on the coast during the past four months. It is about two months ago that a majority of the stock passed to island people, the Spreckels brothers, who had been the main holders, losing control.

The figure at which the stock was sold here yesterday was \$45. This is a little above the highest figure the stock has reached at San Francisco since the new dispensation. The seller was a young man now here, formerly in business in the town, but lately a stock dealer in San Francisco and a prospective member of the San Francisco Stock and Bond Exchange, of which Edward Pollitz is vice president.

The buyer was the man next in authority to the manager on a plantation on this island.

Hawaiian Commercial stock was about six years ago down to a few cents a share. Then prospects brightened and it went up to dollars. It has steadily advanced since Claus Spreckels retired from the company. The Spreckels boys have been selling for about three years at from \$24 to \$37.

As more than three-fourths of the stock is owned by one combination, the amount that can be moved on the market is limited and it is predicted that the stock will go above \$50, perhaps to \$60, as the plantation is to yield a dividend next year.

A Wedding.
Mr. Nigel Jackson and Miss Mamie Friel were united in marriage last evening at the home of Rev. T. D. Garvin, on King street. Mr. Jackson is well known in the city as being one of the bicycle patrolmen. He is a young man who has made many friends by his uniformly courteous manner and his honest endeavors to succeed. The bride is of a prominent Maui family.

IT MAY BE WAR

Prospect of Clash Between France and England.

NILE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE

Firm Stand of the British Ministry.
A Strong Speech by Chancellor of Exchequer.

LONDON, October 19.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at North Shields this evening, announced that the Government had opened negotiations with the French with a view of securing to the subjects of the various powers the right of "developing the respective spheres in which each country is interested."

Regarding the Fashoda question he said he wished cordially to acknowledge the desire evidenced in the speeches of Lord Rosebery and Herbert Asquith to help the Government in the matter.

"It is impossible," he said, "for France to maintain that she has rights at Fashoda. She asked for time to receive Major Marchand's report, but until the contrary is proved I decline to believe that France will refuse to withdraw. If she refused, the matter would assume an aspect as grave as is possible between two great nations."

"The Government is animated by the friendliest spirit toward France and does not wish to inflict humiliation. Our work in Egypt is not completed. Africa is big enough for us both—for France in the west and ourselves in the east. Surely we ought to be able to agree to respect one another's rights and claims."

"I hope, trust and believe the question is capable of a friendly solution; but this country has put her foot down. If, unhappily, another view should be taken by France, the Queen's Ministers know what their duty demands."

"It would be a great calamity if after peace for upward of eighty years, our friendly relations should be disturbed, and we should be launched into a great war; but there are greater evils than war, and we shall not shrink from anything that is coming, knowing that we are supported by a united people."

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Temps, commenting upon the sensational stories of naval mobilization, says: "While the political situation necessarily induces unusual activity, it must not be forgotten that the present naval movements are principally an inauguration of reforms planned by M. Lockroy when he was appointed Minister of Marine, and which he wishes to have completed prior to January 1st next—reforms whereby the squadrons and ports will always be ready and clear for action and fully equipped within a few days."

After enumerating the proposed future strength of the various squadrons intended for coast defense, the Temps concludes as follows: "Ashore our military works are quite ready, and certainly the best disposition is being made of the means at the disposal of the navy, even if, before the date mentioned, the hoped-for solution, agreeable to both countries, should be found for the Fashoda question."

LOCAL BOARD IS NOT "IN CHARGE."

Newspaper Misstatements—Cause of the Fever.

EDITOR ADVERTISER.—Will you allow me space to contradict statements in this evening's Star under the heading "The Board Takes Charge." The entire article is incorrect, but I desire briefly to deny the statement that I have been appointed on a committee to "disinfect the camps."

I have not been appointed to any such duty nor have any committees with the duties assigned to them by the Star been appointed by the Board of Health.

C. B. WOOD.

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 26.

The signature to the foregoing is that of a well known physician and member of the Board of Health.

Geo. W. Smith, another member of the Board of Health, stated last evening that he had not been "appointed a committee," as published by the paper that Dr. Wood corrects.

All the other members of the Board of Health condemn the evening paper for its rash and harmful misstatements purporting to be an account of action by the Board of Health. A true report of the special meeting was given in this paper yesterday morning.

The cleansing of the camp of the First New York is in progress. It is more than likely that a portion of the command will be taken elsewhere for a few days while the disinfecting is in progress.

Said a member of the Board of Health yesterday: "There is just a possibility that germs of typhoid fever were brought here by the soldiers. This

is possible, but not probable. After talking with others who have something of such notions and looking up the best authorities, upon cholera and such diseases are disseminated by sale data from the Board an opinion has been formed. The appearance of typhoid fever here is largely due to the carelessness of the sick themselves. It is true that the sick were located too close to the camps and were not properly looked after, but the greatest fault is that the sick have not been used at night. Then finally—and this is very largely the cause of development of disease—the have carried fever germs to food."

September Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Treasury Department shows that during the month of September, 1899, 219,661,221 were imported. In addition 25,723,273 pounds, valued at \$1,185,363, came in from Hawaii.

MR. DEWEY AGAIN

Admiral Said to Have Had
Another Battle.

This Time With Insurgents—The
Dispatches Received at London
and Madrid.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: Captain Aunon, the Minister of Marine, has received a dispatch from Manila announcing a naval engagement between the Americans and the rebels, in consequence of Admiral Dewey forbidding the latter to fly the rebel flag from their ships. The dispatch adds that there were losses on both sides, but that the Americans captured the rebel ships. The scene of the engagement is not stated, but it is supposed to have been Manila Bay.

MADRID, Oct. 20.—The Cabinet has decided to forward to the Spanish Peace Commissioners at Paris an official dispatch received yesterday from Manila reporting an engagement between the American and insurgent warships, growing out of the refusal of Admiral Dewey to allow the insurgents to fly their flag from their ships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—As far as could be ascertained, no information regarding the reported naval engagement has been received at the Navy Department, nor has General Otis, commanding the United States troops at Manila, made any reference to it in any communication he may have made to the War Department.

The dispatch created considerable interest here. Recently the newspapers contained a statement that Admiral Dewey had dispatched one or two of his ships to another portion of the Philippine group on a mission of some importance, and the suggestion is made unofficially that it may have been these vessels which have been engaged in combat with the insurgents.

The news startled the city. Secretary Long had retired and the hotel clerk declined to disturb him, but Captain Crowninshield of the Bureau of Navigation said he had received no information from Admiral Dewey.

The news from Manila, if true, presents a new phase in the Philippine situation, and today's battle, if verified, may be the means of a break with the insurgents. A land battle may be precipitated by the attitude of Aguinaldo's followers.

General Otis' forces now occupy Manila and its suburbs, but the insurgents, to the number of 15,000, are in close proximity to the Americans, and the Philippines may clash with them to revenge the killing of some of their number.

SHORTER WORK-DAY RATIFIED.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 13.—The International Typographical Union today discussed the contract made yesterday by its shorter work-day committee with the Typotheta. The contract

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.

TELEPHONE 121.

Terrible Pains

In the Stomach—Dreadful Head-aches—Face and Neck Covered With Boils—Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla—Skin is Now Clear.

"I was covered with boils all over my face and neck. I had dreadful headaches and pains in my stomach. I took medicines, but was not much benefited, and I procured six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I could see an improvement. When I had taken a few more bottles the boils had all gone, my skin was clear, my appetite returned, and my health was entirely restored. I am thankful I ever found such a blood purifier as Hood's Sarsaparilla. I paid out a good deal of money for useless medicines before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." W. F. Beckwith, Hurlock, Maryland.

If you decide to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Be sure to get Hood's. Price \$1, six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OUR STORE

We may not have the biggest store on earth, but, write it down. In bargains we will give you more than any store in town.

Our Stock.

Our stock is fine and large, and new, in every line complete. It's just the stock, my friend, if you want goods that can't be beat.

Our Quality.

For quality we rank A1. In style and prices, too. And better bargains there are none. Than those we offer you.

Our Price.

Although our quality's so high. We want you all to know. Ours is the cheapest place to buy. Our price is always low.

The Time to Buy.

If you are wise you'll buy today. While bargains still abound. There's bargains for you anyway. Wherever you come around.

THE
GENERAL CATALOGUE
AND
BUYERS' GUIDE
ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
Chicago, U. S. A.
IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 14,000 illustrations, about 40,000 quotations of prices, weights, etc., and contains over 50 pages. Everything you want or use is listed in it, and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us in large or small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide; we give it away. To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," and our "Grand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

Montgomery Ward & Co.,
111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

The fine steel bark Johanna will sail from New York to Honolulu on or about October 15th. If sufficient inducement offers.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

Having

Secured the services
of the

Talented Australian Artist

Mr. Frank McComas

We take pleasure in announcing our ability to execute in a highly artistic manner any commissions we may receive, where the skill of an original designer and a clever artist are combined.

Cartoons, Art Posters, Memorial and Testimonial Illuminated Work, Designs for Letter Heads, Coats of Arms, Labels, Bill Heads, Music or Book Covers, Hand Written Cards, etc.

Landscapes or special character pictures in Water Color or Oils. In fact anything in the line of highly artistic designing or pictorial work, we are now prepared to do.

For a limited time only.

KING BROS.

110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line.
Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B & 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 25 years. In boxes of 50, each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

The Perfect

Plows

In all agricultural countries it is on a good plow that the tiller of the soil relies for a good crop. We carry all kinds of plows from the large

Sulky Plows

to the smallest

Rice Plows

But it is on our

Plantation

Breaking and

Double Mold

Board Plows

that we chiefly pride ourselves. These are in use on nearly every plantation on the Islands. Only within the last three weeks we have sold a number of the large plows to take the place of plows from other firms which had been returned as unsatisfactory.

The great advantage of the Perfect plow is that it requires less animals to draw it, and cuts an excellent furrow without digging down.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

OF FIRST LESSON

Correspondent's View on
Missionary Methods.Brought Out By Comment on Col.
Parker's Criticism—Argument
in Theology.

EDITOR ADVERTISER:—In your article of October 19, in which you controvert Col. Parker's erroneous opinion that "the American missionaries tried to graft on the Hawaiian people their own type of Christianity, and failed," you say truly that it was not on this account "that the natives were in the end broken in spirit and became indolent." But you acknowledge a partial truth in the first half of the opinion expressed and you say that "a better natural religion" should have been indicated so as to prepare the way for "the teachings of a revealed religion."

I know it is very presumptuous to call in question the infallibility of the omniscient editor; but, without any desire to enter upon a newspaper controversy, I trust that in your well known liberality I shall receive the courtesy of a little space in your columns to present some thought for consideration, regarding this topic, from a different standpoint. As I understand it, the representation of the Bible is not that men are to be educated up to a wiser and better manhood and a righteous life, but that all men need first of all the childlike spirit of loving obedience to the Heavenly Father's sovereign and holy rule. As I read your editorial, according to your "psychology" and "evolution" it would seem that the method adopted ought to have been to show the Hawaiians how low down they were in the scale of social development and then to have instructed them how to be cleanly according to the latest dicta of hygienic science, intelligent on the lines of the "New Education," thrifty in accordance with the fixed principles of political economy.

I acknowledge that this is a different method from that which was actually followed. Yet I do not admit that the missionaries' aim was to teach "belief in the atonement." That would have been instruction in theology, but not preaching the Gospel, as they were commissioned to do. That, as I understand it, is calling upon men to accept the Lord Jesus Christ as the Divine Redeemer sent from God to deliver sinful humanity from sin and its consequences through atoning sacrifice on the cross of Calvary. It is an authoritative proclamation to men that they are sons of God and heirs of heaven, though wandering and disobedient, and that their first step is to come back and take their true place in the Father's house, and live as His loving, obedient children should live. But to tell men of the good times they will have and of the fatted calf waiting for them while their hearts are still estranged from God is to reverse the divine order.

C. M. HYDE.

Honolulu, H. I., Oct. 22, 1898.

(We are grateful to Dr. Hyde for his views expressed in the foregoing letter. The history of the Protestant mission to these Islands is one of profound interest, not only to those who carry the blood of the early missionaries in their veins, but also to all those students of problems involving the spiritual development of man. In some respects, the contact of the Hawaiian people with the civilized races is without a parallel. So far, the surface history only has been written. That which is of supreme importance, the history of the native ideas, both religious and secular has not been written, hardly alluded to. Perhaps the time has not come for the discussion of the matter. In secular history it is said that no man dare write contemporary history with absolute truth. Much less can he write about the contemporaneous religious history of men. For whatever view he may take, he will be fiercely combatted by those who entertain other views.

In stating that it would have been wise to have taught the natives the principles of natural religion, we had in mind that God endowed men with a natural religion long before he permitted any revealed religion to reach them, so that in the order of evolution a natural religion had its proper and necessary place. We had in mind these words of the Roman Emperor Aurelius Antoninus, a "pagan," and worshipper of many gods:

"Every moment think steadily as a Roman and a man to do what thou hast in hand with perfect and simple dignity, and feeling of affection, and freedom, and justice, and to give thyself relief from all other thoughts. And thou wilt give thyself relief if thou dost every act of thy life as if it were the last."

These words express generally the "natural religion" which the Almighty has put in every human heart, but which the creeds have persistently ignored. Aside from teaching the heathen the words of Revelation, it has seemed that the outlines of goodness, and uprightness which actually lie in the human soul, in obscure and dark lines should be "developed" as the photographers say, and as this pagan Emperor said—developed as millions of Chinese and Japanese have developed them, who have never heard of the Revelation—developed them as

the Jews, who refuse Revelation are developing them every day. We, in a brief sentence, alluded to the theory which believes that there is good in man, which is the rudiment of a natural religion; put into him by the Creator, and the antagonistic theory which holds that man is totally depraved, and carries one hundred per cent of saturation in sin and iniquity. When orthodox teachers put into the hands of young men the life of Socrates, they weaken the theory of total depravity, and lead them to believe that there is a good deal in the natural religion that has a very serious bearing on man's nature, and that it has a great and a divinely appointed part to play in the elevation of the race.

These questions, raised by Dr. Hyde, have been threshed out by the theologians for centuries, and are not settled yet. One of the troubles with the laymen is, that the divinity students who are graduated from the schools of Andover, New Haven and Princeton are unsettled in their opinions about very many important points regarding the true relations of man to his Creator, and the layman, like the bear in Macbeth, is tied to the stake and "must fight his course alone." This view does not in any way derogate from the work and mission of Revealed religion.—THE EDITOR.

LUSTY OLD AGE.

Are we Growing Shorter Lived?

The Winter of Our Discontent—How to
Grow Old Gracefully and Health-
fully.

There is no more pitiful sight than a doddering, half imbecile, rheumatic, limping, emaciated and querulous old man or old woman.

And it is so unnecessary. Old age should be quiet, graceful, contented, and full of rest and happiness, and not the pitiful wreck of a once robust manhood.

And it can be attained by simple means.

Every man who reaches the "three score years and ten," should be as Shakespeare's creation was:

"Though I look old, yet I am strong and lusty;
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood,
Nor did not with unbalmy forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility;
Therefore my age is as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly."

Many strong men often die early, not because their vital forces are exhausted, but because they abuse their powers, waste their energies, and break down their constitutions.

Hence, careful people often live long, while people who are robust but rash, go down to early graves. But strange as it may seem, many men and women, by adopting the right means, have been able to overcome dangerous ailments that would have killed the strongest man. With care, they have eventually gained a remarkable degree of health and vigor.

When one reaches the age of 40, care is necessary.

From birth to the age of 30, the growth and nourishment of the body is in excess of the waste.

From 30 to 40 we remain about stationary; waste and nutrition about equally balanced.

But at and after 40, nature commences to tear down faster than she builds up.

To be sure it is only a little at a time, but the process is going on just the same.

Our kidneys now have extra work to do in throwing off the poisons and impurities that result from this wasting process.

This is why rheumatism is so common in men past 40.

This is why Kidney Disease that did not before show many symptoms, now breaks forth in falling eyesight, weakness, torpor and droop.

This is why you ought to use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and ease the strain upon these overworked and much neglected organs.

"Out of sight out of mind," is nowhere so true as it is with the Kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will help you to a frothy, but a happy and hearty old age.

Besides, they cause the Kidneys to filter uric acid out of the blood, and thus both prevent and cure Rheumatism, that curse of advancing years.

These Pills are not for the Bowels—they are NOT common purgative pills, they do not weaken. They are for the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and for these organs only. If you want to drive a nail, do you use a saw? No. You use the proper tool for each purpose, and so it should be in medicine.

When you have any of the symptoms of Kidney Disease, such as Backache, you should get the medicine which is intended to cure such troubles. And when you want to get Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, be sure and ask for the right kind. "Doan's" is an easy name to remember, but in remembering that, remember that the word "Backache" belongs in the full name, viz:—"Doan's Backache Kidney Pills," and refuse to take anything but just what you ask for.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale generally for 50c per box, and six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, agents for the Islands.

MRS. FITZHUGH LEE.

RICHMOND (Va.), Oct. 16.—It is stated at St. Luke's Hospital tonight that Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee is somewhat better. General Lee has not yet seen her since his arrival from Jacksonville.

ALL FOR HEALTH

A Special Meeting of the
Hawaiian Board.Will Co-operate With the Medical
Officers at Military Camps—Ef-
fective Work in Prospect.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon as a result of a communication received from General King, requesting the assistance of the Board, in bettering the sanitary conditions at the Camps.

Surgeon Major Morris, brigade surgeon, attended the meeting. The various phases of the subject were thoroughly discussed. Two different committees were appointed to confer with the medical authorities at the camps to ascertain if any further steps can be taken to improve the sanitary conditions of the camps.

General King in his communication expressed an earnest desire that there should be the fullest co-operation between the Board and the medical authorities at the camps to remedy the present unsanitary conditions.

The Board fully appreciates the many difficulties with which the medical officers contend which are adhesive to camp life where there are large bodies of men congregated. The Board is in full sympathy with the military medical officers and together they will seek to carry out measures which will tend to the improvement of existing conditions at both camps. Both the officers and the Board realize that effective measures should be taken at once to remove as far as possible the causes of sickness. Other meetings will be held between the Board and medical officers from the camps.

AUSTRALIA IS HELD
FOR A FEW DAYS.May Be Here Friday Evening—On
the Dry Dock.

The sailing of the steamer Australia, which was to leave for Honolulu on next Wednesday October 19th, has been postponed until the following Saturday, October 22, says the San Francisco Examiner of the 15 inst. The reason for this was the necessity of the steamer being drydocked, cleaned and overhauled. She has not been on the dry dock since she was transferred to the Klondike route. After her return from Manila she made a trip to Honolulu, but her time was very slow. She was twenty-four hours late coming back. She has been at the sugar refinery for three days and will go on the dry dock tomorrow, the 16th.

If the Australia is in first class trim she may arrive next Friday evening in this port.

The Australia was an "overdue" steamer at San Francisco when she arrived there in a nearly eight-day trip on the 12 inst. The day after leaving Honolulu "Frenchy," the ship's mascot, died and was buried at sea. Frenchy was the sucking pig secured at the Island of Guam. Purser Tommy McComb officiated at the funeral of "Frenchy" and a eulogy was delivered by Chief Officer Lawless. The next day after the funeral the steamer was hove-to for repairs, and a big shark came around. The crew began fishing for him, thinking he might have swallowed "Frenchy," coffin and all. When caught he measured 9 feet 9 inches, but when dissected no trace of the pig was found.

"Starving Soldiers."

One of the boys at Camp McKinley has written to his mother in New York a letter that is reproduced in the New York Journal, under the caption "Soldiers Starving in Hawaii." The young man complains that the rations are insufficient and badly cooked, and that fruit is expensive. He rather mixes things up, however, when he tells of going into the hills a short distance from camp and gathering all the fruit he can carry from "wild orchards." It is an unskillful letter, but of the general tone of a good many that have gone from men who wish to have the regiment recalled.

New School Buildings.

Minister Cooper yesterday opened bids for four two-room school buildings to be placed at these points:

Kaapahu, Hamakua.
Honokahau, Hawaii.
Kaliwili, Hilo district.
Kalapana, Puna.

W. H. Russell offers to build the houses for \$1,200 each and will be given three if he will accept that number. The building for Honokahau was awarded to Mr. Tout at \$980.

The department has accepted the tender of Wall, Nichols Co., to furnish 519 desks for \$2,021.25. A number of these desks will be sent to Hawaii.

SKINS
ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. 13 "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

BABY'S SKIN SCALP and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Among Other Goods
Just Received by . .

HOLLISTER & CO.

IS A CONSIGNMENT OF THE CELEBRATED

Lillian Russell
Cigar!

For Which They Are Made Sole Agents For
The Hawaiian Islands.

CLEAR HAVANA FILLER.

SOLD FOR 5 CENTS EACH

A BRUSHFUL

Of paint put on at the right time and in the right place will often save many dollars. Take your veranda, front and back steps, fence and such places as are exposed to the sun and rain all the time and they need paint much sooner than the unexposed parts of a house.

Hall's Cottage and Navy, Floor and Deck Paints are just the articles you need for this sort of work and we can furnish same in many shades, in gallons, 1-2 gallons, quarts or even pound tins. Our paints are all made by Masury & Son, the best known paint and varnish makers in the United States and are guaranteed as to quality. Everything in the way of Shellacs, Varnishes, Stains, Fillers, Hard Oil Finishes, Brushes and other things used by painters, to be had at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE INSURANCE.

Authorized Funds. \$1,000,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital. £1,000,000.

REVENUE OF RATE,
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSUR-

ANCE CO.,

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF

CANADA:

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

INSURANCE CO.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed
agents of the above company are prepared
to insure risks against fire on Stone and
brick buildings and on Merchandise stored
therein on the most favorable terms. For
particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and the
undersigned, general agents, are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers of the
sea at the most reasonable rates and on the
most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport.

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolu-
lu and the Hawaiian Islands the under-
signed general agents are authorized to take
risks against the dangers of the sea at the
most reasonable rates and on the most favor-
able terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-
serve, reinsurance - - - - - 6,000,000
Capital, their reinsurance com-
panies - - - - - 101,660,000
Total reinsurance - - - - - 107,660,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-
serve, reinsurance - - - - - 8,800,000
Capital, their reinsurance com-
panies - - - - - 35,000,000
Total reinsurance - - - - - 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the
above two companies, for the Hawaiian
Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-
chinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills,
and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or
damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907,

£13,558,080.

1-Authorized Capital-£3,000,000

Subscribed " " " " " 2,750,000

Paid up Capital- - - - - 627,500 0 0

2-Fire Funds- - - - - 2,348,813 7 4

3-Life and Annuity Funds- - - - - 10,127,670 1 0

£13,558,080 1 0

Revenue Fire Branch- - - - - 1,561,377 3 9

Revenue Life and Annuity - - - - - 1,376,611 1 0

Reserves- - - - - 2,271,988 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life
Departments are free from liability in respect
of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASILL & COKE
IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

FROM EACH WAY

Troopships Valencia and Arizona Arrive.

One from San Francisco—Other from Manila—Col. Fife Command-General King.

The troopships Arizona and Valencia came into the harbor about the same time yesterday afternoon, the one from Manila soon to return with General King and staff and the Camp Oils troops the other on her way from San Francisco to Manila. The Valencia has on board the 2nd battalion of the 1st Washington volunteers and companies A and D California heavy artillery, 479 officers and men altogether, with Lieut. Col. W. J. Fife in command.

The Arizona left Manila on the 2nd of October and would have reached here sooner but had to lay over at Hongkong for repairs, leaving there on the 12th of this month. Only 14 soldiers are on the Arizona, either returning honorably discharged or have served their time.

The Arizona will leave as soon as General King can get Camp Oils in readiness, probably the first part of next week. The Valencia will leave on about the same date.

One man was buried at sea from the Arizona.

The command of Col. Fife aboard the Valencia, is as follows:

Capt. Wm. M. Van Patton, Asst. Surgeon.
Wm. O. Taylor, Acting Asst. Surgeon.

Shadworth O. Besley, Acting Co. L. Captain Joseph M. Moore, First Lieut. John E. Ballaine, Second Lieut. Chas. E. Nusler and 81 enlisted men.

Co. I—Capt. Wm. B. Buffum, First Lieut. Morrow C. Gustin, Second Lieut. Thomas D. Hart and 98 enlisted men.

Co. F—Capt. Chester F. Miller, First Lieut. Chas. A. Booker, Second Lieut. George B. Dorr and 87 enlisted men.
Co. G—Capt. Max F. Ellrich, First Lieut. W. V. Rinehart, Jr., Second Lieut. Wm. E. Weigle and 91 enlisted men.

Battery "A," First Battalion California Heavy Artillery—Second Lieut. Joseph B. Morse, commanding and Second Lieut. John F. Lucas (Battery "D") attached. There are 100 enlisted men.

Hospital steward Freeman K. Hunt, First Washington Volunteer Infantry in command of Hospital corps composed of the following: Privates Jack G. Barber, Albert J. Burrows, Frank Lawrence and Dwight H. Blaisdell.
Commissionary Sergeant Garret O'Reilly, U. S. A.

The Valencia is in command of Captain James M. Lane. The crew consists of 56 men.

WAS AT SANTIAGO.

Lieut. B. S. Wells. Now Here.

Won Promotion.

Lieut. Brian S. Wells, recently attached to the Eighteenth United States Infantry, arrived on the Senator, on his way to Manila to join his new regiment. Lieut. Wells enjoys the high distinction of having served with the Sixth United States Infantry at Santiago when it participated in the bloody charge up San Juan hill, at which time he was wounded in the leg, from the effects of which he has not entirely recovered, as he walks with a slight limp. After the engagements around Santiago, Lieut. Wells received his promotion to a First Lieutenant, and was assigned to the Eighteenth Regiment at Manila. He is a brother of the present Governor of Utah, Heber M. Wells, and graduated from West Point in the class of '95. Lieut. Wells is exceedingly proud of the Utah boys who enlisted in the present war with Spain, especially the Utah battery, which performed such splendid service at Manila.

Speedy Waiialeale.

Captain Mosher of the steamer Waiialeale claims a record run from Kahuku yesterday. Between Fort street wharf and the Kahuku buoy there is a trifle over forty miles to be covered with the wind behind her did it in three hours and some odd minutes. Chief Engineer Keech of the I. I. S. N. Co. explains that the Waiialeale has been greatly improved in the machinery during the past year and is good for a steady nine knot clip when clean. In the Waiialeale's earlier trips here some complaints were made on account of her slowness. The Waiialeale can show her heels to nearly all of the fleet now.

Veteran With Money.

Private John Egan of the 1st California, who arrived here yesterday on the transport Arizona, deposited \$100 with police department late last night for safe keeping. Egan is a veteran of the Malate fighting, losing nearly all of his left hand, only the thumb and part of the little finger remaining.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, October 25.
U. S. T. S. Senator, Patterson, 5 days from San Francisco.
Am. bk. Martha Davis, 11 days from San Francisco, 1,000 tons mds. and 1 pass. to U. S. Customs, Seattle, 3 hrs. from Honolulu.

Wednesday, October 26.
Br. smt. Aorangi, Hepworth, 18 days from Sydney; pass. and mds. to T. H. Davies & Co.
Br. ship Albion, Jones, 125 days from Philadelphia, 1,700 tons coal to T. H. Davies & Co.

Am. smt. China, Seabury, 6 1/2 days from San Francisco; pass. and mds. to H. Hackfeld & Co.
Am. bktn. Irmgard, Schmidt, 14 days from San Francisco; pass. and mds. to F. A. Schaefer & Co. (Off port).
Smt. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapa.

Smt. Mikahala, Thompson, 14 hrs. from Kapa.
Smt. Ada, 16 hrs. from Makana.
Smt. Mol Wahine, 32 hrs. from Kohala.

Thursday, October 27.
U. S. T. S. Arizona, Barnesson, 15 days from Hongkong.
U. S. T. S. Valencia, Lane, 8 days from San Francisco.
Smt. Mazama, Gregory, 14 hrs. from Honolulu.

Smt. Waiialeale, Mosher, 2 hrs. 15 min. from Kahuku.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, October 25.
Smt. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Nawiliwili.

Smt. Kinan, Clarke, Hilo.
Smt. Waiialeale, Mosher, Kahuku.
Smt. Mokuleia, Townsend, Hilo.
Smt. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala.
Smt. Claudine, Cameron, Kahului.

Wednesday, October 26.
Br. bk. Helen Denny, Smith, Roads, in ballast.

Am. ship J. B. Brown, Maden, Puget Sound in ballast.
Smt. Noeua, Pederson, Honolulu.
Smt. Kaukaouli, Sam, Kohala.
Br. smt. Aorangi, Hepworth, Victoria.

Smt. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Lahaina.

Thursday, October 27.
Smt. James Makee, Tullett, Kapa.
Smt. Mikahala, Thompson, Waiialeale.

Am. ship John A. Briggs, Balch, Chemamus, in ballast.
Am. smt. China, Seabury, Yokohama.

Smt. Kaunani, Pearl Lochs.
Smt. Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Oct. 12, smt. Australia, 7 days 19 1/2 hrs. from Honolulu; bk. S. C. Allen, 25 days from Honolulu; Oct. 4, brig Lurline, 15 days from Kahului; Oct. 15, smt. Zealandia, 53 days from Manila; Oct. 15, smt. Aztec, 8 days and 23 hrs. from Honolulu; Oct. 16, smt. Pennsylvania, 9 days from Honolulu. Sailed—Oct. 12, bktn. Irmgard, for Honolulu; schr. Ethel Zane, for Kahului.

EUREKA—Arrived, Oct. 12, schr. Metha Nelson, from Hilo.

PORT ANGELES—Arrived, Oct. 12, bk. Chas. B. Kenny, from Departure Bay for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Oct. 11, schr. Golden Shore, from Kahului; Oct. 12, schr. C. E. Falk, from Honolulu; Oct. 14, bk. Wrestler, from Honolulu.

CLALLAM BAY—Sailed, Oct. 12, bktn. Amella, for Honolulu.

HONGKONG—Arrived, Oct. 13, smt. Coptic, from Honolulu.

MANILA—Sailed prior to Oct. 4, U. S. smt. Arizona, for Honolulu.

WELLINGTON—Sailed, Oct. 13, Br. smt. Aorangi, from Honolulu.

ASTORIA—Arrived, Oct. 16, smt. Mogul, from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Oct. 19, smt. Mariposa, 7 days from Honolulu. Sailed, Oct. 19, U. S. T. S. Valencia, for Honolulu. Up and loading—Bk. Annie Johnson, for Hilo. For Honolulu: smt. Australia (sails Oct. 22) bktn. S. G. Wilder (sails Oct. 20), bk. S. C. Allen (sails Oct. 26), bk. Andrew Welch (sails Oct. 20), bktn. S. N. Castle (sails Oct. 22).

PORT GAMBLE—Arrived, Oct. 18, bk. Fresno, from Honolulu.

PORT ANGELES—Arrived, Oct. 11, bark Colusa, from Honolulu, and cleared for Chemamus; ship C. F. Sargent, from Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

C. F. Sargent, Am. bk.—Coal, Tacoma to Honolulu.

S. C. Allen, Am. bk.—Mds., San Francisco to Honolulu.

Willcott, Haw. bk., coal Nana'imo to Honolulu.

MEMORANDA.

Per bktn. Irmgard, from San Francisco, Oct. 26.—During the first three days made about a thousand miles. For the next four days, drifted back and made no headway whatever. After that, light winds were met with.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From Maui, per smt. Ke Au Hou, Oct. 25.—Bishop Willis, A. P. Butler.

From San Francisco, per bk. Martha Davis, Oct. 25.—Carl K. Hedeman, J. M. Howard, Simon Gould, Miss E. M. Fernback, Miss Grace Fernback, Miss E. A. Howard, C. O. Marshall, Mrs. H. Frills.

From Makawell, per smt. Mikahala, Oct. 26.—Mrs. C. F. Hart.

From the Colonies, per C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Oct. 26.—F. I. Pense, C. C. Eakin, Mrs. and Miss Soling, Mrs. E. Wilson and five children.

From San Francisco, per smt. China, Oct. 26.—Miss Mary B. Brittan, Jas. Campbell and servant, Mrs. Campbell, Mary Campbell, Marie Campbell, John Cassidy, Geo. P. Castle, P. W. Dohrman, Mrs. Dr. Dohrman, J. F. El-

Not, Leung, Fong, Dr. E. I. Goodhue, Jas. Gray, H. S. Gray, Mrs. C. H. Hutchison, Dr. W. Maxwell, Dr. McReade, Col. G. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. C. E. Mosler, Mrs. W. D. Rinehart, Miss Juliet Smith, Mrs. D. Sweet, Miss Lucy Sweet, Daniel Sweet, Miss F. Vail, W. L. Wood, Mrs. W. Waterhouse, E. L. White, Alan White, Miss Nellie White, Father Lambert, Father Ulrich, Father Theophile, Father Aloys, Father Victor and twenty-five European stevedores, one Japanese stevedore.

From Kapa, per smt. James Makee, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Sheldon and three children, J. Anderson and T. on deck.

From San Francisco, per bktn. Irmgard, Oct. 27.—Mrs. C. I. Kellogg Lane, M. D. Annie Breeze Southwick, Miss E. T. Williams, A. A. Deas, W. I. Gallagher, H. Abbott, Fred S. Harrison, M. I. Tenney.

From Kapa, per smt. Mazama, Oct. 27.—H. M. Sewall, W. G. Irwin, R. Ivers.

Departed.
For Maui ports, per smt. Claudine, Oct. 25.—Kauai: W. A. Bowen, A. G. Correa, J. L. Cooke, S. Kellin, Miss E. Kellin, Paahau: W. Peterson, Lahaina: W. H. Hayseiden, Hana: Mrs. Agin.

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For Victoria, per smt. Aorangi, Oct. 26.—C. H. Clapp, Wm. Haywood, Miss Prince, Miss Sayres, Mrs. M. A. Goodard, A. K. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, W. T. Wood, J. S. McCamas, Mr. and Mrs. Bruhn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gagen, David Mollison, H. B. Primery, Thos. Schoolcraft, J. H. Dorsley, C. D. Davis, J. Sato and wife, Shagoml and wife, J. P. McCarthy.

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WHARF AND WAVE.

The steamer Santa for San Francisco at 4 o'clock p. m. next Wednesday, October 28th.

A Chinaman, one of the passengers on the steamer China, died on the trip down from San Francisco.

The schooner Allen has been chartered for lumber from Hana to Honolulu by Charles Nelson.

The bark Helen Denny, which sailed yesterday in ballast for Puget Sound, made her first trip to Melbourne.

The schooner W. F. Jewett made the run from St. Michaels to Gray's Harbor in twelve days, quickest trip on record.

The steamer Mazama returned from her maiden trip in these waters with some rice on board from Hana yesterday.

The brig J. D. Spreckels and barkentine W. H. Diamond sail with ballast cargo of sugar for San Francisco, and Mauna Loa next week.

The troopships Ohio and Indiana were taking on coal in San Francisco on the departure of the Senator and were to finish about the 21st inst.

The ship Tacoma was to load horses and mules in San Francisco for Honolulu on the 16th inst. Lieut. Shea has taken command of her in place of Lieut. Cameron.

The brig Lurline, from Kahului, which arrived in San Francisco October 13th,